

Mr. Cort THE GRAMMERCY
L O N D O N
VOCABULARY.

English and Latin:

With the Principal Things in Picture.

For the Use of Schools.



L O N D O N :

Printed by B. Tooke, for D. Malwyn,
at the *Golden Pyramids*, in the Old *Ty*
[The First Door, next the *Poultry*.]



THE PREFACE.

THE Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design ; and industriously omitted that vast Mob of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell : And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, (till I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions:) But this I will allow my self to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes : For, what should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be lead thro' a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of ; and

The P R E F A C E.

so consequently, will never be met with in any ^W Clasick, or good Latin Author: A few of ^W which I shall take the Liberty to Instance as they ⁱⁿ stand in the Books already abroad. Such are ^{Sp} Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, St Hyspaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong ^{the} Significations which they have given to Latin ^W Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it ^{be} ^{the} ^W rays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ^{ever} hinder his true understanding of a Roman ^{Sen} Author. Such are their Rendering Arbustum ^{the} for a Shrub. Carmen, for one single Verse ^{mit} Humilitas, for the Virtue that is contrary ^{bar} to Pride. Hamilis, for one that is endow'd with ^{ord} it. Camera, for a Chamber. Caminus for ^{the} Chimney. Æs, for Brass. Pædagogus, for ^{abu} Schoolmaster. Cicada, a Grasshopper. Gryllus ^{Le} a Cricket. Albumen, the White of the Eye ^{the} Laurus, for a Laurel. And an endless Num ^E ber of the like, which to repeat would be ^{bein} unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable when ^{occ} they are. It would be too tedious likewise, to ^{ber} take Notice how often they confound Adjectives ^{pou} with Substantives, using them as such: The ^{wha} putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names ^{is} to Modern Things; the using Circumlocu ^{Co} tions, or two or three Words to express one ^{tha}

The P R E F A C E. iii

any English; the throwing in of so many Compound
of Words upon the Back of one another. And
in Fine, the inserting only of Nouns, as if
Speech was made up but of one sort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a
Stock of pure Primitive Words, (and such
principally, as will be required to be known in
the reading of the first easy School Authors:))
Which, when the Scholar is once Master of,
will Daily, and insensibly be increasing,
as he proceeds to other Books; (where the
Sense assists the Memory) and which will a
thousand times more effectually acquaint him
with their true Signification, than a Heap of
barren Words, dryly strung together in the
ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be
abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a
Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius,
the Latin Testament, Erasmus, Phædrus,
Esop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. The Words
being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently
occur in the Books afore mentioned. Indeed,
here and there you will meet with a Com-
pound Word, but that is but seldom, and
what we were forced to receive, because it
is observable, That some Derivatives and
Compounded Words are often more used
than the Simple and Primitive.

Care

v . The P R E F A C E.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more, of the Classick Authors; and if for Method sake, we have been oblig'd sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtfull, we have not fail'd to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, (almost all Metaphorical and Borrow'd Significations being laid aside) that the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also, a clear understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Word, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read, Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught How that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So, when he has learn'd the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he is informed, That these Prepositions, Ad,

Con-

The P R E F A C E.

v

Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super,
being Compounded, signifie To, Together; Down,
or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First;
Forth, Back, or Up; Under, Upon or Over, will
presently know that Advocare signifie to call
to, Convocare, to call together, Devocare,
to call down, Invocare, to call upon,
Præponere, to put before, Proponere, to
put forth, Reponere, to put back, Sub-
ponere, to put under, Supervenire, to
come upon, or over. So, he that knows
what Amicus, Avarus signifie, will soon learn
what Amicitia, Avaritia mean: As, he that
knows what Liber, Culter are, will soon tell you
that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a lit-
tle Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that
Tepere, Calere signifie to be Warm, to be Hot,
the significations of Tepor, Calor will be pre-
sently understood.

I have indeed put in Three or Four Verbal
Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs,
as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was need-
full, in order to make some other Words the bet-
ter to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in com-
posing of this little Book, Respect has been had
all along to those Words that are most usual
in the Latin Tongue, and not in the En-
glish; since this is a Vocabulary for the
Learning

Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining, that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order, and Dependance upon one another: And the better to fix Both upon the Memory of the young Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible, of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their Outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them.

Note.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the Figures, (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) (5,) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the Pictures, as those in the Cut do to the same Figures among the Words.

T H E

The KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN
THE
LONDON
VOCABULARY

I. OF THINGS.



che
e. A Thing
hole Name
ards. Sign
Mark, or Note
Mode, or Manner

R Es, el, f.
 Nōmen, ūnis, n.
 Signum, i, n.
 Nōta, x, f.
 Mōdus, i, m.

2

The LONDON

A Kind
A Part,
Or Member

Gēnus, ēris, n.
 Pars, tis, f.
 Mēmbrum, i, n.

A Part is

An Half
A Fragment, or broken Piece
A Crum, or little Piece

Dīmīdium, i, n.
 Frustum, i, n.
 Mīca, x, f.

Things have also their

Cause
Nature
Fortune
Beginning
End
Order
Time
Number
Place
Space

Causa, x, f.
 Nātūra, x, f.
 Fortūna, x, f.
 Prīncipium, ii, n.
 Finis, is, d.
 Ordo, īns, m.
 Tempus, öris, n.
 Nūmērus, i, m.
 Lōcus, i, m,
 Spātiūm, i, n.

A Thing is

The World
A Body
The Sky
A Spirit

(1)
 (2)

Mundus, i, m.
 Corpus, öris, n.
 Aēthēr, ēris, m.
 Spīritus, us, m.

God created the World out of
 Nothing

Nīhilum, i, n.

In a Body there is

Matter
Form
Figure

Mātēria, x, f.
 Forma, x, f.
 Fīgūra, x, f.

VOCABULARY.

3

In the Sky there are

The Sun	(3)	Sol, is, m.
The Moon	(4)	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	(5)	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	(6)	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A Spirit is

God		Dēus, l, m.
An Angel	(7)	Angēlus, i, m;
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Animus, i, m.
A Devil		*Anīma, æ, f.
		*Diābōlus, l, m.

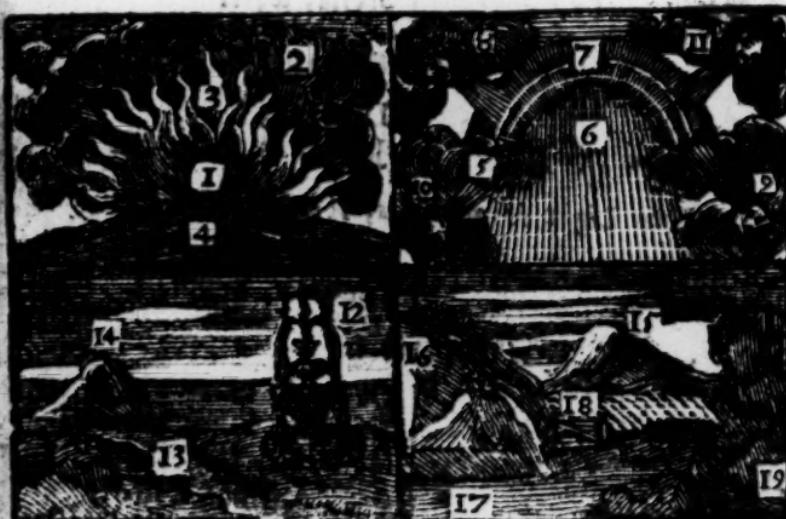
Who Inhabit

Heaven	(8)	Cœlum, l, n.
The Element		Elēmentum, l, n.
Hell		†

*This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

†Loci Inferi

The LONDON
II.
Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World there are Four Elements, or Beginnings of all Things.

Fire
Air
Water
Earth

Ignis, is, m.
"Aēr, ēris, m.
"Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) come

A spark
Smoak
A Flame
Soot

(2)
(3)

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūlīgo, Iōis, f.

In the fire are

A Firebrand (4)
A live or hot Coal
Embers, or warm Ashes.

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla æ, f.

After

After the **fire** there remain

A Dead Coal | *Carbo* ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand | *Titio*, ōnis, m.
Ashes | *Clinis*, ēris, m.
Or Cinders | or *Ciner*

in the **Air** (6) are

A Cloud | *Nūbes*, ls, f.
A Fog or Mist | *Nēbula*, x, f.
A Steam | *Vāpor*, ūris, m.
The Rainbow (7) | *Iris*, īdis, f.
A Wind | *Ventus*, i, m.
A Gentle wind | *Aura*, x, f.

The Four Chief Winds are

The East-Wind (8) | *Eurus*, i, m.
The West Wind (9) | *Zēphyrus*, i, m.
The North-Wind (10) | *Aquilo*, ūnis, m.
The South-Wind (11) | *Aulter*, tri, m.

From a **Cloud** cometh

Rain | **Pjūvia*, x, f.
Snow | *Nix* nīvis, f.
Hail | *Grando*, dīnis, f.
Dew | *Ros*, ūris, m.
Frost | *Gelu*, n. Undeclined
Hoar or white Frost | *Prūna*, x, f.
Thunder | *Tōnītru*, n. Undeclined
A Thunder-bolt | *Fulmen*, Yais, n.
Lightning | *Fulgor* ūris, n.

Rain if it falls close or thick is

A Shower | *Imber*, ris, m.

Rain if it be fierce is

A Great Shower or Storm | *Nimbus*, i, m.

*This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

Water is

A Spring, or Fountain (12)	Fons, ūs, m.
A River (13)	Rīus, ūs, m.
A Wave	Or, Amnis, ūs, m.
The Sea	Unda, æ, f.

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is

Ocēanus, ūs, m.

A River bath

A Bank	Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, ūnis, d. rather m.
A Channel	Alvēus, ūs, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, ūcis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, ūcis, m.
A Shallow, or Ford	Vādum, ūs, n.

From Water cometh

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spūma, æ, f.
Ice	Glācēs, ēi, f.

Water when it wanteth Vent, spreadeth it self into

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, ūs, n.
A Lake	Lācus, ūs, m.
A Marsh, or Fen	Pālus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea bath

A Shore	Litus, ūris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, ūs, m.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay	Sīnus, ūs, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frētum, ūs, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island (14) | Insūla, æ, f.

The Earth is

Land	Terra, α , f.
Ground	Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sōlum, i, n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the Earth is

An Hill (15)	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or Great Hill 16	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field (18)	Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley (17)	Vallis, m.
A Rock (19)	Rūpes, is, f.

Earth mixed with Water is

Mud	Limus, i, m.
Mire, or Dift	Coēnum, i, n.
	Or, Lütum, i, n.

Earth without Water is

Dust	Pulvis, ēris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ēris, m.

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf	Cespes, ītis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, α , f.

The Kinds of Earth are

Clay	Argilla, α , f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, α , f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrica, α , f.
Chalk	Crēta, α , f.

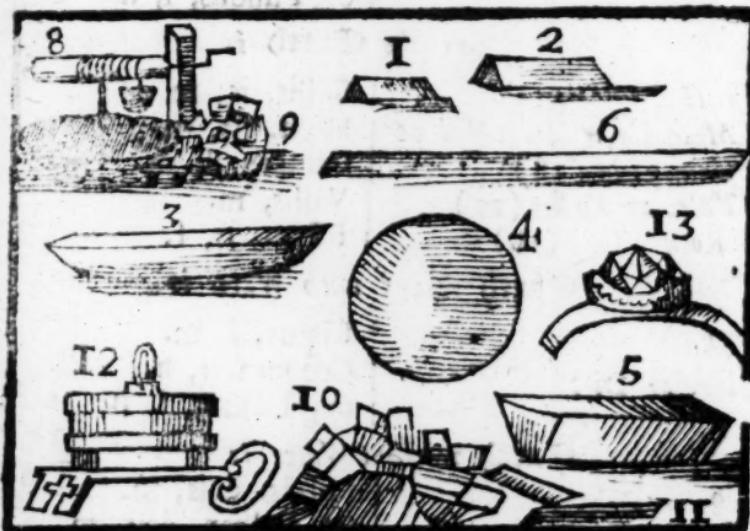
Out of the Earth is taken

A Mineral	*Minēra, α , f.
A Plant	Planta, α , f.

*This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore shou'd have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here. III. Of

III.

OF MINERALS and METALS.



The Earth, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the Earth is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.

A Mineral is

Jade
A Metal
A Stone (9)

Succus, l. m.
Métallum, l. n.
Lăpis, īdis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt
Alum
Sulphur
Aamber

Sál, l. s. m.
Alūmen, īnis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Saccinum, l. n.

A ²Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth, as,

Gold	(1)	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	(2)	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	(3)	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	(4)	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	(5)	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	(6)	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, īcis, f.
Called by the Moderns	Minium, i, n.
White Lead	Cerussa, x, f.

Artificial Metals, [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminare Stone called Brads— Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron caked

Steel	Chalybs, ībis, m.
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From Copper or Brads cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease

Ærugo, īnls, f.

Metals are digged out of

A Mine	(8)	Födina, x, f.
--------	-----	---------------

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body. is.

Sand	Arēna, x, f.
Gravel	Glärēa, x, f.
A big Stone (10)	Saxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Silex, īcis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pūmex, īcis, d.

*This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan* &c. for the Mine it self. B 5 A.

A *Whetstone* (11)

A *Marble*

A *Loadstone* (12)

A *Jewell* (13)

Cos, ὄτις, f.

Marmor, ὄρις, n.

Magnes, ἄτις, m.

Gemma, ἄξ, f.

A *Jewel, or Precious Stone*

15

A *Diamond*

A *Sapphire*

A *Chrysolite*

An *Emerald*

A *Carbuncle of a fiery Colour*

A *Jasper*

An *Agate*

Adámas, ἀντις, m.

Sapphirus, ἵ, m.

Chrysóolithus, ἵ, m.

Smáragdus, ἵ, m.

Pýrōpus, ἵ, m.

“Jaspis, ἴδις, f.

“Achátes, ἄξ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glass

A *Chryſtal*

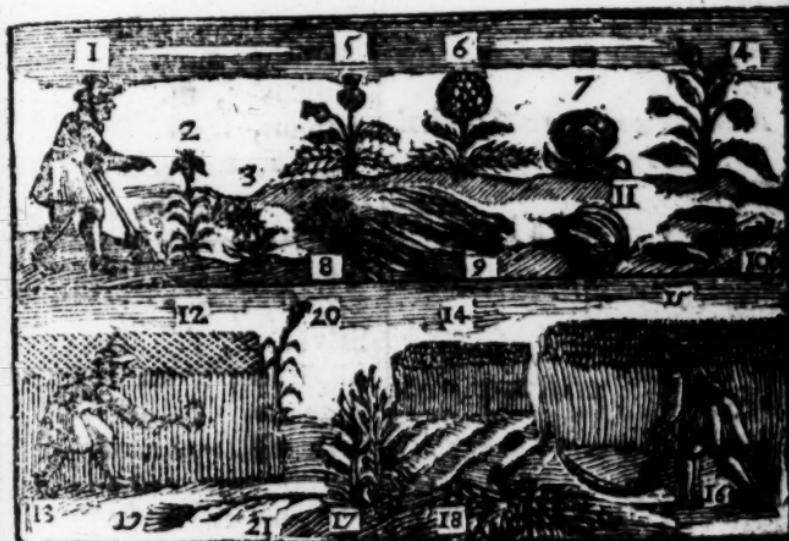
A *Pearl*

Vítrum, ἵ, n.

Chryſtallus, ἵ, f.

Margárita, ἄξ, f.

IV. OF PLANTS.



A Plant is

A *N* **H**erb
A *S*hrub
A *T*ree

HErbs, *z*, f.
 Frūtex, *īcis*, m.
 Arbor, *ōris*, f.

An Herb is

Grass
Flax
All manner of Corn or Grain

Grāmen, *īnis*, n.
Līnum, *i*, n.
Frūmentum, *l*, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur
Fern or Brakes,
Hemlock

Lappa, *z*, f.
Filix, *īcis*, f.
Cicūta, *z*, f.

Hijop,

<i>Hyssop</i>		<i>Hyssopus</i> , i, f.
<i>A Lilly</i>	(2)	<i>Lilium</i> , ii, n.
<i>Mallow</i>		<i>Malva</i> , α , f.
<i>Marygold</i>	(3)	<i>Caltha</i> , α , f.
<i>Marjoram</i>		<i>Amaraeus</i> , i, m.
<i>Mint</i>		<i>Mentha</i> , α , f.
<i>Moss</i>		<i>Muscus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Mushroom, or Toad-stool</i>		<i>Fungus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Nettle</i>		<i>Urtica</i> , α , f.
<i>Pastry</i>		<i>Apium</i> , ii, n.
<i>A Poppy</i>	(4)	<i>Papaver</i> , ϵ ris, n.
<i>A Rust</i>		<i>Juncus</i> , i, m.
<i>Saffron</i>		<i>Crocus</i> , i, m.
<i>Sage</i>		<i>Salvia</i> , α , f.
<i>Sorrel</i>		<i>Lapathus</i> , i, m.
<i>Sea-Weed</i>		<i>Alga</i> , α , f.
<i>Southern Wood</i>		<i>Abrotonum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Thistle</i>	(5)	<i>Cardus</i> , i, m.
<i>Thyme</i>		<i>Thymus</i> , i, m. &
<i>Vervain</i>		<i>Thymum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Violet</i>		<i>Verbena</i> , α , f.
<i>Worm-Wood</i>		<i>Viola</i> , α , f.
<i>Estable Herbs</i>		<i>Absinthium</i> , ii, n.
<i>An Artichoke</i>	(6)	<i>Olus</i> , ϵ ris, n.
<i>Aspargus, Sperage, or</i>		<i>Cinara</i> , α , f.
<i>Sparrow-Grass</i>		<i>Asparagus</i> , i, m.
<i>Lettice</i>		<i>Lactuca</i> , α , f.
<i>Calexorts</i>		<i>Brassica</i> , α , f.
Which becoming Headed are called		
<i>Cabbage</i>	(7)	I *
Estable Roots are		
<i>Beet</i>		<i>Beta</i> , α , f.
<i>Garlick</i>		<i>Allium</i> , ii, n.

*This is called *Brassica Capitata*.

A

A Leek		Porrum, i, n.
An Onion	(9)	Cēpe, is, n. &
Radish	(8)	Cēpa, x, f.
A Turnip		Rāphānus, i, m.
		Rāpum, i, n.
		Oleraceous Fruits are
A Cucumber	(10)	Cūcūmis, is, m.
		The biggest sort of which Fruit is
A Pompion, or Pomkin		Pěpo, ōnis, m.
		A Delicious sort of which Fruit is
A Melon		Mēlo, ōnis, m.
		As the biggest sort is
A Gourd		Cūcurbita, x, f.
		(12) Corn is
Barley	(14)	Hordēum, i, n.
Millet, or Grouse		Mīlēum, ii, n.
An Oat	(15)	Avēna, x, f.
Rice		Orȳza, x, f.
Wheat	(13)	Ador, ūris, n.
		Whence cometh
Meal, or Flower		Färīna, x, f.
Bran		Furfur, ūris, n.
Pulse is		Lēgūmen, ūnis, n.
A Bean	(17)	Fäba, x, f.
Darnel		Lölium, ii, n.
Lentils		Lens, tis, f.
A Pea		Pisum, i, n.
Vetches, or Tares	(18)	Vicia, x, f.

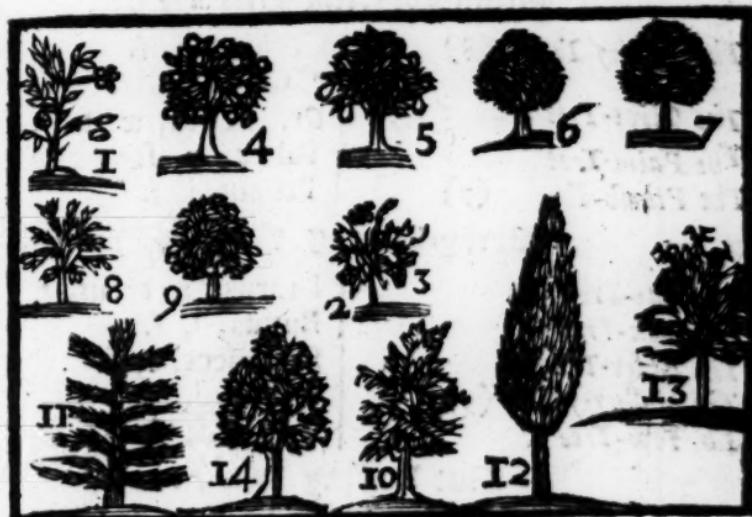
In Corn is

The Beard	(19)	Arīsta, x, f.
An Ear	(20)	Spīca, x, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, l, n.
An Husk		Glūma, x, f.
The Stalk		Culmus, l, m.
Standing Corn is (12)		Sēges, ētis, m.
A Mixture of sundry Grains		
Or Mescelline is		Farrāgo, īnis, f.

26 JU 57

V. O.

A
Ib
The
The
bea
A
A
The
The
Th

V.
OF TREES and SHRUBS.

A **Shrub** is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Juy
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-Bush (1)

The Tamarisk

The Vine (2)

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes (3)

A Vine Leaf is

The Apple-Tree (5)

The Fig-Tree

The Medlar-Tree

Rubus, i, m. or f.
Juniperus, i, f.

Hedera, x, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Calamus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, Iris, f.

Rosa, x, f.

Myrica, x, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Uva, x, f.

Pampinus, i, m.

Dome-bearing Trees are

Malus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The

<i>The Pear-Tree</i>	(6)	<i>Pýrus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Service, or Sorb Tree</i>		<i>Sorbus</i> , i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry-Tree</i>	(8)	<i>Cérálus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Olive-Tree</i>		* <i>Olíva</i> , x, f.
<i>The Palm-Tree</i>		<i>Or</i> , * <i>Oléa</i> , x, f.
<i>The Plumb-Tree</i>	(7)	<i>Palma</i> , x, f.

Prúnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay-Tree</i>		<i>Laurus</i> , i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-Tree</i>		<i>Buxus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Elder-Tree</i>		<i>Sambucus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-Tree</i>	(9)	<i>Mórus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Yew-Tree</i>		<i>Taxus</i> , i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond-Tree</i>		<i>Amygdála</i> , x, f.
<i>The Beech-Tree</i>		<i>Fágus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Filberd-Tree</i>		<i>Corylus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Walnut-Tree</i>	(14)	* <i>Juglans</i> , dis, f.

Forrest-Trees are

<i>The Alder-Tree</i>		<i>Alnus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Ash-Tree</i>	(10)	<i>Fraxinus</i> , i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>		<i>Ornus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Birch-Tree</i>		<i>Bétula</i> , x, f.
<i>The Cedar-Tree</i>	(11)	<i>Cédrus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Cork-Tree</i>		<i>Süber</i> , ēris, n.
<i>The Cypress-Tree</i>	(12)	<i>Cypressus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	(13)	<i>Ulmus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Fir-Tree</i>		* <i>Abies</i> , ētis, t.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-Tree</i>		<i>Tilia</i> , x, f.
<i>The Maple</i>		* <i>Acer</i> , ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>		<i>Quercus</i> , us, f.

* Arbor is understood.

An Oak of the hardest Kind
The Holm Oak
The Pine-Tree
The Plane-Tree
The Poplar-Tree
The Turpentine-Tree
The Willow-Tree

Rōbur, ὄρις, n.
Ilex, ἵκις, f.
Pinus, ὑς, f.
Plātānus, ἰ, f.
Pōpūlus, ἰ, f.
Tērēbinthus, ἰ, f.
Sālix, ἵκις, f.

Trees bear

Fruit
is,
A Pome
A Nut
A Berry

Fructus, ὑς, m.
Pōmum, ἰ, n.
Nux, ἵκις, f.
Bacca, ἥ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or
Peel is not hard; such is

An Apple
A Cherry
A Date
A Fig
A Medlar
An Olive
A Pear
A Plumb
A Sorb Apple.

Mālum, ἰ, n.
Cērāsum, ἰ, n.
Dactylus, ἰ, m.
Ficus, ἰ, or ὑς, f.
Mespīlum, ἰ, n.
*Olīva, ἥ, f.
Pȳrum, ἰ, n.
Prūnum, ἰ, n.
Sorbum, ἰ, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard
Shell; such is

An Almond
A Chestnut
A Filberd
A Walnus

Amygdāla, ἥ, f.
*Castānē, ἥ, f.
*Avellāna, ἥ, f.
*Juglans, ḍīs, f.

These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrubs
such is

A Grape

Actiūs, i, m.

A Mulberry

Mōrum, i, n.

A Strawberry

Frāgum, i, n.

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

Spice

Arōma, tis, n.

is

Cinnamon

Cāfia, x, f.

Ginger

Or, Cinnāmum, i, n. in Ov.

Mace

Zingīber, āris, n.

Pepper

Macis, īdis, f. in Plau.

Pīper, ēris, n.

The Oak bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn

Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense

Thus, thūris, n.

Pitch

Pix, pīcis, f.

Rosin

Rēsina, x, f.

Parts of a Plant are

The Root

Rādix, īcis, f.

The Stump

Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk

Caulis, is, f.

The Bark

Cortex, īcis, m.

A Bough, or Branch

Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon

Surcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker or Shoot, that
grows out of the Roots, or
Sides of the Stock.

Stōlo, ūnis, m.

A fresh, or green Leaf

Frons, frondis, f.

A dead, or withered Leaf

Fōlium, ii, n.

A Blossom, or Flower

Flos, flōris, m.

Trees have

| Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

Knot

| Nodus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

Faggot

| Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

Shell

| Pūtamen, inis, n.

Kernel

| Nūclēus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

Wood

| Sylva, æ, f.

Forest

| Sūltus, us, m.

Grove

| Nēmus, oris, n.

Grove consecrated to some
God is

| Lūcus, i, m.

Place planted with Trees is

| Arbustum, i, n.

Place planted with Willows is

| Sālictum, i, n.

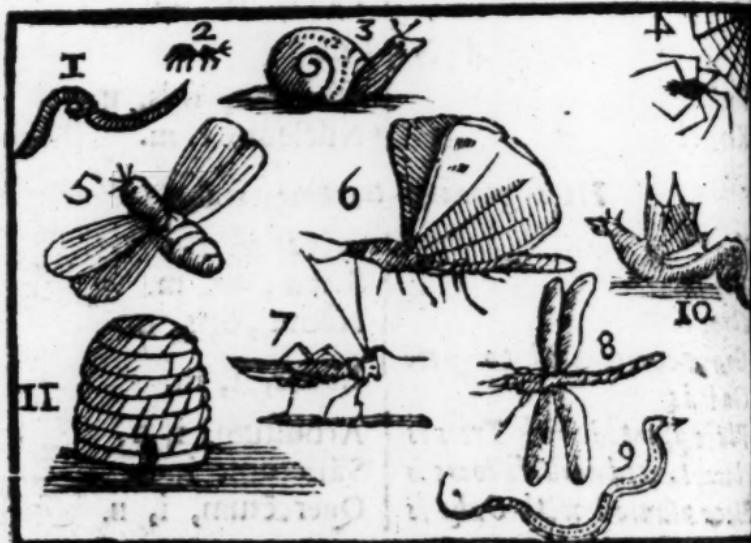
Place planted with Oaks is

| Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of

VI.

Of INSECTS.



A N Animal, or
Living Creature
bath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Tast
The Touch, or Feeling

Vīsus, us, m:
Audītus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Gustus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

VOCABULARY.

21

By the Senses are perceived

our Sound	Cōlor, ōris, m.
Voice	Sōnus, i., m.
cent, or Smell	Vox, ōcis, f.
it, or Relish	Odor, ōris, m.
	Sāpor, ōris, m.

besides the five Outward Senses above-mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

Common Sense	*
Fancy	
Memory	Mēmōria, x, f.

The Senses at Rest is called

Somnus, i., m.

By its Sex a Living Creature is

Mas, āris, m.

Fēmina, x, f.

An Animal is

Insectum, i., n.

†Serpens, tis, d.

Or, Anguis, is, d.

avis, is, f.

Bestia, x, f.

Piscis, is, m.

Hōmo, inis, m.

Called *Sensus communis*

Phantā-ia, x, f.

Serpens is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, Anguis is understood; when in the Feminine, Bestia is understood.

Insects

Insects are small Animals without Blood, having Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most them in some Part of their Bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm	(1)	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire	(2)	Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		Erūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, īcis, m.
A Glow-Worm		Cīcindēla, æ, f.
An Horse-Leech		Hīūdo, īnis, f.
A Louse		Pēdīcūlus, i, m.
A Moth		Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, īum, f.
A Silk-Worm		Bombyx, īcis, m.
A Snail	(3)	Limax, ācis, d.
A Spider	(4)	Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water-Spider		Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīchīus, i, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug or Cbinch		Cīmex, īcis, m.

Flying Insects are

A Bee	(5)	Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-Fly, or Ox-Fly		Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-Fly	(6)	Pāpīlio, īnis, m.
A Cigall, or Baylm Cricket		*Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat		Cūlex, īcis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust	(7)	Lōcusta, æ, f.

*This Insect is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

VOCABULARY.

23

Manīſſe Fly

Canthāris, īdīs, f.

Wasp

Vespa, z, f.

Hornet, or great Wasp (8)

Crābro, īnīs, m.

Drone

Fūcus, l, m.

bairb nor

Acūlēus, ī, m.

Sting

A Serpent or Creeper is

Adder, or Viper (9)

Vipēra, z, f.

Asp

Aspis, īdīs, f.

Baſilisk

Baſiliscus, ī, m.

Dragon (10)

Drāco, īnīs, m.

Lizard

Läcertus, ī, m.

Salamander

Sälāmandra, z, f.

Scorpion

Scorpius, ii, m.

Snake

Or, Scorpio, īnīs, m.

Water-Snake

Cölüber, bri, m.

Nätrix, īcis, m.

Or, Hÿdrus, ī, m.

A Bee in

Bee-Hive (11)

Alveāre, is, n. &

mak:th

Alveārīum, ii, n.

Mel, lis, n.

Fävus, ī, m.

Cēra, z, f.

Exāmen, īnīs, n.

honey

Honey-Comb

143

Swarm of Bees is

VII. Of

VII.

OF BIRDS.



Singing Birds (11) are

A Black Bird
A Cbaffinch
A Gold-Finch
A Green-Finch
A Lark
A Nightingale
A Quail
A Robin Red-Breast
A Starling, or Stare
A Thrush
A Tit mouse

M Erūla, *z*, f.
M Fringilla, *z*, f.
C Cardūēlis, *is*, f.
O Or, "Acanthis, *īdis*, f.
C Chlōris, *īdis*, f.
O Or, Virēo, *ōnis*, m.
A Alauda, *z*, f.
L Luscīnia, *z*, f.
C Cōturnix, *īcis*, f.
E Erīthācus, *i*, m.
S Sturnus, *i*, m.
T Turdus, *i*, m.
P Pārus, *i*, m.

Birds which live about, or in Country Places, are

Coat	(1)	Fūlīca, æ, f.
Crane	(2)	Æ Fūlīx, icis, f.
Didopper, or Dibchick	(3)	Grus, ūs, d.
Duck	(4)	Mergus, l, m.
Goose	(4)	“Anās, ätis, f.
Heron		Anser, ēris, m.
Pelican	(3)	Ardēa, æ, f.
Stork		Pēlīcānūs, l, m.
Swan		Cīcōnia, æ, f.
Water-Wagtail		Olor, òris, m.
Kings-Fisher		Or, Cygnus, l, m.
Marrowous Birds are		
Crow, or Rook (8)		Cornix, icis, f.
Cuckow		Cūcūlus, l, m.
Eagle	(2)	Aqūila, æ, f.
Hawk		Accīpīter, tris, m.
She, or Glead		Milvus, l, m.
Magpie, or Picanet (5)		Pīca, æ, f.
Owl	(9)	Noctūs, æ, f.
Parrot	(13)	Or, Būbo, ònis, d.
Reven		Pīttācūs, l, m.
Vulnir		Corvus, l, m.
Birds dwelling about the House are		
Cuck	(12)	Gallus, l, m.

Whose Female is

| Gallīna, æ, f.

A Cock being geld is called

A Capon	Căpo. ōnis, m.
A Dove, or Pigeon (10)	Cōlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock (10)	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow (6)	Passer, ēris, m.
A Swallow	Hirundo, īnis, f.

Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

A Bat	Vespertillo, ōnis, m.
An Hedge-Sparrow	Currūca, x, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, īcis, d.
A Pheasant	Phāsianus, l, m.
A Ring-Dove	Pālumbes, l, m. & f.
A Turle-Dove	Turtur, ūris, m.

A Bird bath

A Bill or Beak	Rostrum, i, n.
A Comb or Crest	Crista, x, f.
A Wing	Ala, x, f.
A Feasher	Plūma, (x), f.
An hard Feather or Quill	Penna, x, f.
A Cram or Crop	Inglūvies, cl, f.

A Bird lays in

A Nest	Nīdus, l, m.
An Egg (15)	Ovum, l, n.
A White Egg	Albūmen, ūnis, n.
In Yolk	Vitellus, l, m.

A Fowler or Bird-Catcher **ii** | Auceps, cūpis, m. &c f.

Catches Birds with

Birdlime

| Viscus, i, m.

| Or, Viscum, i, n.

And puts them into

A Cage or Aviary **(ii)** | Aviārium, iij, n.

VIII.

OF FISHES.



River and Pond Fishes are

A N Eel **(1)**
A Gudgeon

A Pearch **(2)**

A Pike
A Teneb

A Nguilla, x, f.
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōblo, ūnis, m.
Perca, x, f.
Lūcius, ii, m.
Tinca, x, f.

Sea-Fish are

A Dolphin	(3)	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mūgil, ilis, m.
An Oyster	(4)	Ostrēa, æ, f.
A Whale	(5)	Bälæna, æ, f.

Fish common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab-Fish	(6)	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	(7)	Salmo, önis, m.

Fishes have

Gills		Branchiæ, ärum, pl.
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Instead of Fins they have

Fins		Pinnæ, ärum, f.
------	--	-----------------

Fishes have also

Scals		Squāma, æ, f.
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Fish that are covered with

A Shell		Testa, æ, f.
---------	--	--------------

Are called

Shell-Fish

Conchylis, örum, pl.

A Fisherman	(8)	Piscator, öris, m.
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Catches Fish with

A Hook	(9)
--------	-----

Hāmus, l, m.

A Net	(10)
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Rēte, is, n.

Salt-Fish is

Salsamentum, l, n.

IX.

Of Four-Footed BEASTS



Some a.e Tame

Cattle ^{as} The Labouring Beast | **P**ecus, *ōris*, n.
Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which flieth from Men, is
 called

A Wild-Beast | ***Fēra**, *æ*, f.

Cattle is

All Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull or Cow | **Bos**, *bōvis*, m. & f.

IX This is an Adjective, *Bestia* or *Pēcus* being un-
 derstood.

<i>A Bull</i>	(1)	Taurus, i, m.
		<i>Whose Female is</i>
<i>A Cow</i>		Vacca, x, f.
<i>An He-Goat</i>	(2)	Hircus, i, m.
<i>A Gelded Goat</i>		Cäper, ri, m.
<i>An Hog</i>	(3)	Porcus, i, m.
<i>A Ram</i>		Aries, etis, m.
		<i>Whose Female is</i>
<i>A Sheep</i>	(4)	"Ovis, is, f.
		<i>A Cow brings forth</i>
<i>A Calf</i>		Vitulus, i, m.
		<i>A Ram gelded is called</i>
<i>A Weather</i>		Vervex, ecis, m.
		<i>¶ A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called</i>
<i>An Heifer</i>		Juvenca, x, f.
<i>A She-Goat</i>		Capra, x, f.
	<i>brings forth</i>	
<i>A young Goat, or Kid</i>		Hoedus, i, m.
		<i>A Sheep brings forth</i>
<i>A Lamb</i>		Agnus, i, m.
<i>A Sow</i>		*Sus, suis, com.
	<i>brings forth</i>	
<i>A Pig</i>		Porcellus, i, m.
		<i>A Pig not gelded is called</i>
<i>A Boar-Pig</i>		Verres, is, m.

**Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of the Sex, as the Word Swine is also in English; with this Difference, That Swine is used in Numbers.

VOCABULARY.

31

A Pig gelded is called

A Barren-Pig | *Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass	(5)	*Asinus, i, m.
A Camel		Cāmēlus. i, m.
An Elephant	(6)	*Elēphas, antis, m.
A Horse	(7)	*Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		*Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mūlus, i, m. & Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle	(7)	Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	(7)	*Ephippiūs, ii, n.

Wild Beasts are

An Ape	(8)	Sīnius, ii, m.
A Bear	(9)	Or, Sīnia, æ, f.
A wild Boar		Ursus, i, m.
A Coney, or Rabbit		*Aper, pri, m.
A Deer	(10)	Cūniculus, i, m.
A Fox		Dāma, æ, com.
An Hart, or Stag		Valpes, is, f.
		Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

An Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnūlus, i, m.

*Porcus is understood.

†The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

<i>An Hare</i>	(11)	Lēpus, ḍoris, m.
<i>An Hedge-Hog</i>		*Echinus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	(12)	Leo, ḍonis, m.
		Whose Female is
<i>A Lioness</i>		Lēona, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>		Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>		Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey, or Marmoset</i>		Cercopithecus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>		Lynx, cis, d.
<i>A Panther</i>		Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>		Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>		Sciurus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>		Tigris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>		Lūpus, i, m.

Beasts that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	(13)	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	(14)	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	(15)	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>		*
<i>A Weasel</i>		Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse-Trap</i>	(15)	Muscipūla, æ, f.
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Four-Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>		Fiber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocodile</i>		Crōcōdilus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	(19)	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>		Testudo, īnis, f.

*Commonly called *Sorex*.

A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big Cattle, as Oxen, &c. is called

A Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, | Cātulus, i, m.
the Young of all Beasts is

Beasts have [Some]

A Hoof	Ungūla, æ, f.
A Horn	Cornu, n.
A Tail	Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin	Pellis, is, f.
A Hide	Tergus, ðrīs, n.
My Skin or Leather is	Cōrium, li, n.

Beasts are covered with either

A Bristle	Sēta, æ, f.
A Hair or Sbag	Pīlus, i, m.
A Wool	Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wooll is	Vellus, ērls, n.

The Bull, Ox and Cow are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dew-Lap | Pälēar, āris, n.

The Elephant is remarkable for his

The Trunk | Prōboscis,
Or, Prōmuscis, īdis, f.

The Goat is remarkable for his

The Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The Boarle is remarkable for his
Main | Jūba, x, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called
Sewet, or Tallow | Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth Sheep is	
<i>A Shepherd</i>	Pastor, ūris, m.
who bath	
<i>A Crook, or Staff</i>	Pēdum, i, n.
<i>A Scrip, or Wallet</i>	Pēra, x, f.
<i>An Huntsman</i>	Vēnātor, ūris, m.
bath	
<i>An Hunting-Staff, or Pole</i>	Vēnābūlum, i, n.
And allures the Beasts out of their	
<i>Cave, or Den</i>	Cāverna, x, f.
imo	
<i>A Pitfall</i>	Fōvēa, x, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Scrobs, is, d.
Or, into	
<i>An Nut</i>	Cassis, is, m.

X.

Of M A N, respecting his Age or Kindred.

*A Man by his Age is first*

*A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak 1
then*

*Boy, or Lad (2)**Afterwards, a yonge Man (3)**Grown Man (4)**Old Man (5)*

* *Infans, ntis.*

*Puer, ri, m.*** Adolescens, ntis.**Vir, viri, m.*** Senex, senis.*

*Infans, Adolescens & Senex being Adjectives, ought
to have been rank'd among them; but it is to
be hoped, our Method will excuse the Inserting
them here.*

So in the other Sex there is

<i>An Infant, or Babe</i> (1)	Infans —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> (6)	Pūella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid, or Virgin</i> (7)	Virgo, ȳnis, f.
<i>A Grown Woman</i> (8)	Mūlier, ēris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i> (9)	‘Anus, us, f.

A Man by his Kindred is

<i>A Father</i>	Pāter, tris, m.
<i>A Grand-Father</i>	‘Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Fīlius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand-Child</i>	Nēpos, ȳtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frāter, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	Sōcer, ēri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gēner, ēri, m.

The Man that your Mother marrys after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step-Father</i>	Vitričus, i, m.
<i>A Step-Son</i>	Prīvignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Pātrūus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	‘Avuncūlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	*
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	†Pātrūēlis, is.

*A Nephew is called, *Fīlius Frātris*, or *Fīlius Sōrōris*.
†It is an Adjective, *Frāter* being understood.

A Woman by her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand-Mother	Avia, x, f.
A Daughter	Filia, x, f.
A Grand-Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sōror, ōris, f.
A Mother in Law	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter in Law	Nūrus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Nōverca, x, f.
A Step-Daughter	Prīvigna, x, f.
A Niece	*

A Man too big is

A Giant	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little is

A Dwarf	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgīus, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Ioānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

A Niece is called, *Filia Frāris*, or *Filia Sōrēris*.

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Petrus, i, m.
Ricardus, i, m.
Robertus, i, m.
Guilielmus, i, m.

Proper Names

of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
Cäthärina, æ, f.
Elizabétha, æ, f.
Eva, æ, f.
Hanna, æ, f.
Jána, æ, f.
Joanna, æ, f.
Maria, æ, f.
Saia, æ, f.
Susanna, æ, f.

I have sat down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a Vocabulary. See the Preface.

XI.

Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the Body are.

THE Head (1)
The Trunk

A Limb

C^oApus, *itis*, n.
Truncus, *i*, m.
Artus, *us*, m.

On the Head are

The Hair (2)

Crinis, *is*, m.

The Crown of the Head (1)

Or, C^oapillus, *i*, m.

The Ear (3)

Vertex, *icis*, m.

The Temples of the Head (4)

Auris, *is*, f.

The Face

Tempora, *um*, pl. n.

Facies, *ei*, f.

In the Face are

The Forehead	(5)	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance		Vultus, us, m.
The Eye	(6)	Oculus, i, m.
The Nose	(7)	Nasus, i, m.
The Mouth	(8)	Os, oris, n.
The Chin	(9)	Mentum, i, n.

In the Eye are

The White of the Eye.	*	
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye.		Pupilla, æ, f.

Out of the Eye cometh

A Tear	lacrima, æ, f.
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The Nose hath two

Nostrils	Nares, ūm, pl. f.
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To the Mouth belong

The Lip	Labiūm, ii, n.
The Outer Cheek	Or, Labrum, i, n.

Gena, æ, f.

Winbin the Mouth are

The Gum	Gingīva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the	Palātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek (Mouth	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ūris, n.

*Called *Album Oculi*.

VOCABULARY.

41

Between the Head and Trunk is
The Neck (10) | Collum, i,

Parts of the Neck are
The Fore-Part, or the Throate | Jugulum, i, n.
The Hinder-Part
Or, The Nape or Crag | Cervix, ictis, f.

Along the Throat descends
the Gullet | Gula, x, f.

That Part that lies betwixt the Bottem of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Thorax, ictis, m.

Whose Fore-Part is
the Breast (11) | Pectus, ɔris, n.

The Hinder-Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

Where are

The Shoulder (13) | Humerus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

Inside (14) | Latus, ɔris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom (15) | Sinus, us, m.

The Dug | Mamma, x, f.

Which part

Nipple | Papilla, x, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly (16) | Venter, ɔris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The Lower Belly | Abdōmen, ɔnis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, ɔnis, n.

In

The LONDON

In the Hinder-Part of the Abdōmen are
The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech (17) | Anus, i, m.
Or, Pōdex, icis, m.

Whose two Sides are called
The Buttocks | Nātes, ium, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called

The Arm (18) | Brāchium, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our Arm is called
The Elbow (19) | Cūbitus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Hand
is called

The Fore-Arm | Lācertus, i, m.

The Wrist (20) | *

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the End
of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The Hand being closed is

The Fist (21) | Pugnus, i, m.

The Hand being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, x, f.

*Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the Hand are

The Thumb	(23)	Pollex, <i>ūcis</i> , m.
The Finger	(24)	Digitus, <i>i</i> , m.

On the Finger is

A Nail	Unguis, <i>is</i> , m.
--------	------------------------

Below

The Hip, or Haunch is	Coxa, <i>z</i> , f.
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The Thigh (25) Which reaches to	Femur, <i>ōris</i> , n.
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The Knee (26)	Genu, n.
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The Back-Part of the Knee is

The Ham (27)	Pōples, <i>ītis</i> , m.
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The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is

The Leg (28)	Crus, crūris, n.
--------------	------------------

The Back-Part of the Leg is

The Calf of the Leg (29)	Sūra, <i>z</i> , f.
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The Foot is (30)	Pes, pēdis, m.
------------------	----------------

The upper Part of the Foot is called

The Instep (30)	†
-----------------	---

The under Part of the Foot is called

The Sole of the Foot (32)	Planta, <i>z</i> , f.
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The Foot hath

A Toe	†
-------	---

The great Toe is (31)	Hallux, <i>ūcis</i> , m.
-----------------------	--------------------------

Or, Hallus, <i>i</i> , m.

*Called *Tarsus*, *i*, m.

†Called *Digitus Pedis*.

In which Parts are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Fleß</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>An Humur</i>	Hūmor, ūris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat, or Grease</i>	Adēps, ipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.

In which is

<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Memb̄āna, æ, f.

Between the Bones is

<i>A Grisly</i>	Cartilāgo, īnis, f.
-----------------	---------------------

The Inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowells</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the Head is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
------------------	-----------------

In the Breast are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs, or Lighis</i>	Pulmo, ūnis, m.

In the Belly is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, m.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventričūlus, i, m.
<i>With The Mouth of the Stomach</i>	Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i>	Intestīna, ūrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with

Cawl | Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen,
lieth

Liver | Jēcur, öris, n.

As on the left Side lieth

Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

Two Reins, or Kidney | Rem, rēnis, m.
and the Bladder [of Piss] | Vesica, x, f.

Of the BONES.



The Bones belonging to a Man are about 300 divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE skull (1)	C ranium, ii, n.
The Cheek-Bone (2)	Maxilla, x, f.
Or Jaw-Bone	Or, Mala, x, f.
With 34 Teeth (3)	Dens, tis, m.

Bones of the Body are

T he Back-Bone (4)	*
Which hath 34	
J oints, or turning Bones	Vertebrae, arum, pl. f.
24 Ribs (5)	Costæ, arum, pl. f.
And The 2 Shoulder-Blades 6	Scapulae, arum, pl. f.
T he Shin-Bone is (7)	Tibia, x, f.

**Spina Dorsi.*

The Humours of the Body are

Blood
Gall
Milk
Phlegm
Water

Melancholly

Excrements, or Uncleanesses
thrust out of the Body,
are

Sweat

urine

Spit

Vomit, or Vaine

Dung

Blood coming from a Wound is

Sanguis, ūnis, m.

Fel, fellis, n.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, ls, f.

*

Excrements, orum, pl. n.

Sudor, ūris, m.

Saliva, æ, f.

Mucus, l, m.

Vilis, æ, f.

Serens, ūris, m.

Cruor, ūris, m.

divid
of the
vitis Aet.

Latin A

English X

French D

German K

Italian L

Spanish M

Portuguese N

Swedish R

Dutch S

Norwegian T

Icelandic U

Irish V

Irish V

XIII. Of

XIII.

OF DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A Wound
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

Vulnus, ēris, n.
Ulcus, ēris, n.
Morbus, l, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe, or Blow
A Wolt on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, x, f.
Verber, ērls, n.
Vibex, īcis, m.

After a wound is cured there remains
A Scar

Cicātrix, īcls, f.

Diseas

Diseases are

A Consumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tussis, is, f.
The Dropsey	Hydrops, ūpis, m.
The Fever, or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	*Pōdāgra, x, f.
The Itch	Scābies, ei, f.
Madness	Insānia, x, f.
The Plague	Pestis, is, f.
The Stone	Calculus, i, m.
The Physician (1)	Mēdīcus, i, m.

For the curing of Diseases, giveth

Physick (2)	Mēdīcīna, x, f.
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He doth also sell

A Medicine	Mēdīcāmen, ūnis, n.
Or, A Remedy (3)	Or. Rēmēdiūm, ii, n.
Poyson	Vēnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Disease, there is

Health, or Welfare	Sālus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ūris, n.

*This Word properly signifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

XIV.

Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man hath

A *Mind*
Reason
Will

M *Ens, tis, m.*
Or, "An̄mus, i, m.
Rātio, ūnis, f.
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

<i>Love</i>	<i>Amor, ūris, m.</i>
<i>Hatred</i>	<i>Odium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Joy</i>	<i>Gaudium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Pleasure</i>	<i>Vōluptas, ātis, f.</i>
<i>Hope</i>	<i>Spes, ei, f.</i>
<i>Desire</i>	<i>Dēsiderium ii, n.</i>
<i>Fear</i>	<i>Timor, ūris, m.</i>
<i>Dread</i>	<i>Mētus, us, m.</i>
<i>Shame</i>	<i>Pūdor, ūris, m.</i>
<i>Anger</i>	<i>Ira, x, f.</i>
<i>Or Rage</i>	<i>Fūror, ūris, m.</i>
<i>Envy</i>	<i>Invidia, x, f.</i>

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or
Hunger | *Fāmes, is, f.*

With want of Drink, or
Thirst | *Sītis, is, f.*

Want of Food causeth
Leanness | *Mācīes, ei, f.*

Men have

Power, or Force	Vīs, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, öpis, f.
Aid	Auxiliūm, ii, n.
A Custom, or Manner to do	Mos, öris, m.
A Work	Opus, ēris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ēris, n.
Business	Nēgōtiūm, ii, n.
Duty, or Office	Officiūm, ii, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel	Consiliūm, ii, n.
Art, or Skill	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, x, f.
Study	Stūdiūm, ii, n.
Labour	Läbor, öris, m.
Faithfulness	Fides, ei, f.
From Delay to do these Things, comitib	Mōra, x, f.
Loss, or Damage	Damnum, i, n.

XV.

OF MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision, or Plenty
Food, or Meat
Drink

Cōpia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

All Manner of Provisions of
Meat and Drink for
Men, is called
Food, or any thing that is
eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Oplōnium, ii, n.

VOCABULARY.

55

For Eating there is

Bread	Pānis, i, m.
Butter	Būtȳrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.
B. sides what	
The Butcher	Lānius, ii, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Mācēllum, i, n.
Beef	*

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plācenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat
by two Words, as

*Beef	Cāro Būbū'a
Or Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro "Ovīna
Or Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or Calf's Flesh	
+Venison	Cāro Fērīna
Flesh taken by Hunting.	

Dainty Dishes.

For Sauce

Men use

Oil

Vinegar

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentā:ium, ii, n.
Condimentum, i, n.

Olēum, i, n:

Acētum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfast

A Dinner (1)

A Common Supper

A B̄.ver, or Afternoons
Lunchion

Jentā:ulum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Coena, x, f.

Mērenda, x, f.

For Dr̄inking there is

Ale, or Beer (2)

Wine (3)

Which bath

Dr̄egs, or Lees

At a Feast (4)

Or, A Banquet

A Guest (5)
eateth of

Dainties, or good Chear

A Mess, or Dish of Meat
born to the Table

A Morsel, or Mouthful, is

Cervīnia, x, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fax, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

Epūlum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. & f.

Or, *

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccēa, x, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker

Pistor, p̄oris, m.

Meat is dressed by

A Cook

Cōquus, i. m.

in
A Cook's Shop

Pōpīna, x, f.

*Conviva, x, m. & f.

A Vintner, or Ale-House-Man Selleth Wine, or Ale in A Tavern, or Ale-House	Caupo, ȏnis, m. Caupōna, ȏ, f.
---	-----------------------------------

XVI.

Cf APPAREL.



For Cloathing of the Body

THE Taylor (1)
maketh with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth (2)
A Garmen

Arctor, ȏris, m.
Filum, ȏ, n.
Acus, us, f.
Pannus, ȏ, m.
Vestis, ȏ, f.

THE LONDON

On the Head is worn

An Hat, or Cap (3)	*Pīlēus, i, m.
A Peruke, or Perriwig (4)	Or, Gälērus, i, m. Cāliendrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

A Cloſe Coat (5)	Tūnīca, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Läcerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	Pēnūla, æ, f.
A Cloak (6)	Pallium, ii, n.
A Gown (7)	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches (8)	†Fēmōrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockins (9)	†Tibīalia, um, pl. n.
are tied with	

A Garter

Pērīscēlis, īdis, f.

*The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet, at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called *Pīlēus Galērus*, &c.

† The Romans in no Respect differ'd more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockins: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Staves, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were apply'd, they called *Fēmōrālia* and *Tibīalia*.

A Shoemaker (10)	Sūtor, ūris, m.
makeb	
A Shoe (11)	Calceūs, i, m.
A Buskin, or High Shoe	Cōthurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	*Crēpida, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave (12)	*Ocrēa, æ, f.
A Spur is (13)	Calcar, āris, n.
A Button, or Buckle	Fibūla, æ, f.
A Shoe-String, or Shoe-Latchet	Corrigia, æ, f.
A String, or Point	Ligūla, æ, f.
A Girdle	Cingūlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta, æ, f.
A thin Sash	Fascia, æ, f.
Or, Swaddling Band	

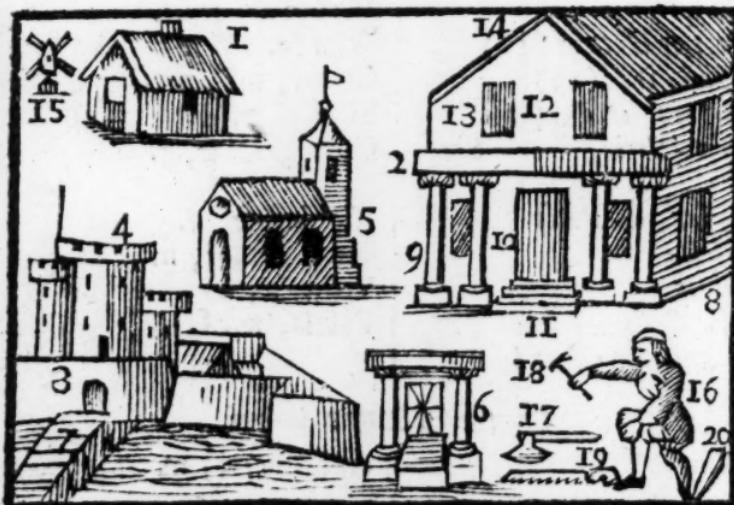
On the Finger is put

A Ring	Annūlus, i, m
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*This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it cover'd only the Sole of the Foot, being fasten'd above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII.

OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

is either for ordinary Dwelling in, as

An House

A Cote, or Cottage (1)

A Des, is, f.

Dōrus, ūs, and i, f.

Cāla, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace (2)

A Fort, or Castle (3)

A Tower (4)

Pälātium, ii, n.

Arys, cis, f.

Tūris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple (5)

An Altar (6)

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altare, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

A Stove
A Bath

Hypocaustum, i, n.
Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

A Shop

Officina, æ, f.

For Passage they make

A Way
A Path

Via, æ, f.
Callis, ls, f.

For walking in there is

A Portico, or Piazza

Porticus, us, f.

For Passage over the Water, there is

A Bridge (7)

Pons, tis, m.

For Passage for foul Water, there is

A Common-Shore

Clœaca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall (8)
A Column, or Pillar (9)
A Chink, or Cranny
A Corner

Pariæ, ætis, f.
Columna, æ, f.
Rima, æ, f.
Angulus, i, m.

Parts of a House are

The Gate
Or, The Outer-Door (10)
The Door
Folding Doors

Janua, æ, f.
Fores, ium, m.
Ostium, ii, n.
Valvæ, arum, f.

You go over

The Threshold of the Door
into

Limen, iinis, n.
Atriæ, æ, f.

The Hill

The

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Triclinium, ii, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclave, is, n.
<i>The Kitchin</i>	Culina, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-House</i>	Promtuarium, ii, n.
<i>A Closets, or Place for the keeping of any Thing, is</i>	Armarium, i, n.
<i>By a Step, or Stair (11) you go into</i>	Gradus, us, m.
<i>The Bed-Chamber in which is</i>	Cubiculum, i, n.
<i>A Study</i>	Museum, i, n.
<i>The Upper-Room (12)</i>	Coenaculum, i, n.
	<i>A Room bath</i>
<i>A Roof, or Arch</i>	*Cameria, æ, f.
	Or, Fornix, icis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-Place</i>	†Caminus, i, m.
	Or, Focis, i, m.
	<i>On the Out-Side of the House appear</i>
<i>A Balcony, or Gallery</i>	¶ Pergula, æ, f.
<i>The Window (13)</i>	Fenestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House (14)</i>	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge, or Top</i>	Culmen, ibis, n.
	Or, Fastigium, ii, n.

*Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussi forte. Horace.

† See (if you please) Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicon, under the Word *Caminus*.

¶ *Pergula* is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

A Beam of the House

A Rafter

Trabs, is, f.

Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Post

A Hinge

A Chain

A Bar, or Bolt

A Lock

Postis, is, m.

Cardo, iñis, d.

Catena, æ, f.

Obex, iñis, d.

Or, Pessulus, i, m.

Sera, æ, f.

Which is opent by

A Key

Clavis, is, f.

Under the House is

A Cellar

Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houses are

A Stall, or Stable

In which is

A Crib, or Manger

Stabulum, i, n.

Præsepe, is, n.

A Mill (15)

A Privy, or House of Office

A Well

Möla, æ, f.

Förla, æ, f.

Pütēus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

A Street, or Row

A Town

A City

Vicus, i, m.

Oppidum, i, n.

Urbis, is, f.

To a City or Town, belong

A Gate

A Wall

A Walls

Porta, æ, f.

Murus, i, m.

Moenia, um, pl. n.

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | Forum, i, n.

A Building is made by

<i>A Workman (16)</i>	*Fäber, ri, m.
Who cutteh	
<i>A Plank</i>	Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board</i>	Täbula, æ, f.
with an	
<i>Ax, or Hatchet (17)</i>	Sécūris, is, f.
He useh also	
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet (18)</i>	Mallēus, i, m.
<i>A Saw (19)</i>	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge (20)</i>	Cūnēus, i, m.
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	Vectis, is, m.
<i>Glue</i>	Glūten, īnls, n.
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	Clāvus, i, w.
<i>A Brick is</i>	Läter, ērls, m.

**A Smith worketh Iron upon*

An Anvil | Incus, ūdis, f.

*This Word signifieth properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call Him that worketh in Iron, or, a Smith *Faber ferrarius*. Him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter *Faber Lignarius*; as, Him that worketh in Gold, or, a Goldsmith *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII.

OF HOU S H O L D - S T U F F .



All those Moveable Things, of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

Furniture or Household-
Stuff. | **S**upplex, etilis, f.

A whole Set of any Things, whereby one is furnished, is | *Instrumentum, i. n.

*Boves, Jumenta, & Instrumentum rusticum. *Phaedrus*
L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

THE LONDON

For Dressing of Victuals, there are

A Pot (1)	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle (2)	Lēbes, ētis, m.
Which hath	
A Cover, or Lid (3)	Operculum, i, n.
A Frying-Pan (4)	Sartago, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A pair of Bellows (5)	Follis, is, m.
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For taking up of Coals

A pair of Tongs (6)	Forceps, īpis, d.
---------------------	-------------------

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp, or Light (7)	Lūcerna, æ, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Or, Lampas, ādis, f.
A Candle (8)	Fax, fācis, f.
Which is put into	
A Candlestick (9)	Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern (10)	Laterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, ls, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Footstool, or Low Seat	Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench, or Form	Scānum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

A Chair (11)	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cushion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

A Cradle (12)	Cūnæ, ārum, ipl. f.
A Bed (13)	Legus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

Table (14)	Mensa, æ, f.
In which are put	
Table-cloth (15)	Mantile, is, n.
A Nipki, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Täpes. ètis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

Knife (16)	Culter, tri, m.
------------	-----------------

There are for the keeping, and carriage of Things

Vessel	Vas, yāsis, n.
A Sweather, or Case	Tnēca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vagina, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding dry Things, and are made of Wood, are

Box (17)	Pyxis, ydis, f.
A Coffer, or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	S. tīnium, ii, n.
A Basket (18)	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earib, and serv'd for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

A Jar (19)	Dōlum, ii, n.
A great Wine Vessel	*Cādus, i, m.
Another, something less than the Cadus	† Amphōra, æ, f.

Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts. This Some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts. Small

Small Vessells for the holding of Water are

<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i> (20)	Stūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are

<i>A Dish</i> (21)	Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>	Pātīna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>	*

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i> (22)	Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>	Pātēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>	Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or, A Bottle</i> (23)	

<i>Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug</i>	Ansa, æ, f.
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Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-Sellar</i> (24)	Sālinum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry-Hangings</i>	Aulæa, òrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>	Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>	Imāgo, iñis, f.
<i>A Looking-Glass</i>	Or, Simūlācrum, i, n. Spēcūlum i, n.

*You may call it *Quādra*, æ, f.

For Cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Befome | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-Dust | Scobs, öbls, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Chamber-Pot, or Urinal | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX.

OF THE COUNTRY, AND COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



House and Land out of Town, is

THE Country | Rūs, rūris, n.

A Country Farm (1) | Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

Land is

A Court, or Plat | Aræa, æ, f.

A Field (2) | Ager, gri, m.

Lan

Land for Herbs and Flowers is
A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit-Trees is
An Orchard | Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for Corn is
Arable Land | *Arvum, i, n.
Or, Land fit for Plowing |

Land for Hay is
A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is
Pasture-Ground | † Pascūa, ō. um, pl. n.

Land is tilled by
An Husbandman | *Agricōla, æ, m.

The Plow-Man (3)
breaks up the Earth with | *Arātor, ō. ris, m.
A Plow (4) | Arācrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are
The Plow Tail, or Handle (5) | Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share (6) | Vōnis
& Vōmer, ēris, m.

*Rus is understood.

*Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pinguels, & pa-
qua redder rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman sowth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake (7) | Rastrum, i, n.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Mēssis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn (8) | Horrēum, i, n.

A Garden is look'd after by

A Gardiner (11) | *

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble, or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve (9) | Gribrum, i, n.

A Sickle, or Sythe (10) | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade (11) | Līgo, ðnis, f.

A Fork (12) | Farca, æ, f.

*Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing; (Gardening;) never so much as once used the Name (Gardiner.)

For carrying of heavy Bodys there is
 A Cart, or Waggon (13) | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen	Onus, ēris, n.
A Weight	Pondus, ēris, n.

For Travelling or Going

A Journey there is	Iter, ītēris, n.
A Coach, or Chariot (14)	Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coach-Man, or Carter (15) Who useth	Aurīga, x, m.
A Whip, or Goad	Stimūlus, i, m.

To a Coach or Waggon, belong

A Pole	Tēmo, ūnis, m.
An Axle-Tree (16)	Axis, is, m.
A Wheel (17)	Rōta, x, f.
A Spoke	Rādius, il, m.

For the Beasts are

A Yoke	Jūgum, i, n.
The Reins	Hābēna, x, f.
A Pack, or Fardel is carried in Dorfers, or Pack-Saddles	Or, Lōrum, i, n.
	Sarcīna, x, f.
	Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX.

OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
A Corporation
Kingdom
School
Church

Familia, **z**, **f.**
Civitas, **z**, **f.**
Regnum, **i**, **n.**
Schola, **z**, **f.**
*Ecclēsia, **z**, **f.**

In a Family are

An Husband (1)
A Wife (2)
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, **ri**, **m.**
Uxor, **ōris**, **f.**
Dōminus, **i**, **m.**
Dōmina, **z**, **f.**
Hērus, **i**, **m.**
Hēra, **z**, **f.**

It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man-Servant</i> (3).	Fāmūlus, i, m.
<i>An Hand-Maid, or Māid-Servant</i> (4)	Ancilla, æ, f.

In Marriage | Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

<i>A Wife bringing</i>	
<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>	Dos, dōtis, f.

In a Corporation are

<i>A Citizen</i>	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i> (5)	Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a Kingdom are

<i>A KING</i> (6)	Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i> (7)	Rēgina, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>	Pōpulus, i, m.

The QUEEN hath

<i>A Crown</i> (8)	Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Scepter</i> (9)	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i> (10)	Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, H, n.

The People are

<i>The Nobles</i>	Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i> (11)	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>	Trībus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ūnis, f.

xxi.

The S C H O O L.



In *Chilean* *days*

A School (1) are

Master (2)

Scholar (3)

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

Chöla, x, f.

Mägister, tri, m.

Discipulus, l, m.

Thoughts by

Sermo, onis, m.

In Speech there are

Letter

1 Syllable

Word

Lítera, x, f.

Sylläba, æ, ə

Verbum, i., n.

E

Speech

Speech is

<i>A Fable, or Tale</i>	Fäbūla, æ, f.
<i>An History</i>	Història, æ, f.
<i>A Joke, or Jest</i>	Jöcus, i, m.
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	Fäma, æ, f.

Speech writ down is

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	Epistöla, æ, f.
<i>A Book</i> (4)*	Liber, ri, m.

A Book bath

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	Auctōr, öris, m.
<i>A Title</i> (5)	Titulus, i, m.
<i>A Side, or Page</i> (6)	Pägina, æ, f.

A Writer is

<i>A Poet</i>	Pöeta, æ, m.
<i>Who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	Versus, us, m.

<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	Carmen, ünis, n.
----------------------------------	------------------

For Writing they use

<i>A Pen</i>	(7)	Penna, æ, f.
<i>Ink</i>	(8)	Sepia, æ, f.
<i>Paper</i>	(9)	†Päpyrus, i, m. Or, Charta, æ, f.

*So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rim of a Tree, of which Books were at first made tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

†It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marshes and moist Places, ne the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper w formerly made.

A Pen-haib

A Slit

And is made by

A Pen-Knife (10)

They make

A Line

By A Rule (11)

Ciēna, æ, f.

*Scalpellum, i, n.

Līnēa, æ, f.

Rēgula, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing

Mendum, i, n.

A Blot

Or, Menda, æ, f.

Litūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master haib

A Rod

Virga, æ, f.

Or, A Ferula

Ferula, æ, f.

This is a Diminutive of Scalprum. Suetonius calls
a Pen-Knife, Scalprum Librarium.

XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



Rulers in the Church are

J^{esus}
 Christ
 An Apostle
 A Bishop
 A Priest
 An Elder
 A Deacon

(1)
(2)

J^{esus}, us, m.
 Christus, i, m.
 Apóstolus, i, m.
 Episcopus, i, m.
 *Sacerdos. ōnis, m. & f.
 Presbyter, i, m.
 Diáconus, i, m.

The Worship of G O D is

Religion

*Religio, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

A Pulpit.	(3)	*Suggestum, i., n.
Out of which the Preacher	(1)	*Concionātor, ūrls, m.
preacheth		
A Sermon		*Concio, ūnlis, m.
Or, readeth		
the Bible		Biblia, ūrum, pl. n.
The Testament		Testamentum, i., n.
The Gospel		Evangēlium, il, n.
In the Church-Yard (4)		*Sēpulcrētum, i., n.
there is		
A Grave	(5)	*Sēpulcrum, i., n.
A Monument	(6)	*Mōnumentum, i., n.
A Funeral is	(7)	*Fūnus, ūlis, n.

This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but least it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before 'em.

XXIII.
OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In Government there are
A Law (1) | **L** Ex, lēgis, t.
An Example | **L** Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are
A Judge (2) | **J**ūdex, ūcis, m. & f.
A Counsellour (3) | **C**onsultor, ūris, m.
A Witness (4) | **T**estis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for writing
A Secretary, or Scribe | **S**criba, æ, m.

For speaking Publickly

A Cryer | **P**riæco, ūnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman
Or, Jack Ketch (5) | Carnifex, ics, m.

The Law commands to give to every Thing

Right, or Due Worth, or Price	Jus, jūris, n. Pr̄cium, il, n.
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The Law also giveth

Punishment I Poena, x, f.

To those who are guilty of

Vice Vitium, ii, a.

A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>	Culpa , æ , f.
<i>A Crime</i>	Crimen , ɪnɪs , n.
<i>Villainy</i>	Sælus , ɛrɪs , n.

A Cure is

Deceit, or a Cheat	i, m.
A Lie	i, m.
Fraud	i, m.
Lewdness	i, m.
Theft	i, m.
Dolus, i, m.	i, m.
Mendacium, ii, n.	i, m.
Fraus, dis, f.	i, m.
Luxus, us, m.	i, m.
Furtum, i, n.	i, m.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>	<i>"Adulter, ērī, m.</i>
<i>A Robber, or Cut-Throat (6)</i>	<i>Lātro, ḫnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief (6)</i>	<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>An Whore</i>	<i>Mērētrix, cīs, f.</i>

Punishments are

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	<i>Exillium, iī, n.</i>
<i>Death</i>	<i>Nex, nēcīs, f.</i>
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	<i>Ignōminīa, x, f.</i>
<i>A Fine, or Mult</i>	<i>Mul̄ta, x, f.</i>
<i>A Prison</i>	<i>Carcer, ēris, m.</i>
<i>A Strife</i>	<i>Verber, ēris, n.</i>

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	<i>Vēnia, x, f.</i>
---------------	---------------------

They who practice

<i>Virtue</i>	<i>Virtus, tis, f.</i>
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	<i>Præmīum, iī, n.</i>
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	<i>Lūcrum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	<i>Dōnum, i, n.</i>
<i>Glory</i>	<i>Glōria, x, f.</i>
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	<i>Stip̄s, st̄pis, f.</i>
<i>Honour</i>	<i>Hōnor, ūris, m.</i>
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	<i>Dēcūs, ūris, n.</i>
<i>Praise</i>	<i>Laus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Wages</i>	<i>Mercēs, dis, f.</i>
<i>Money</i>	<i>Pēcūnia, x, f.</i>
	<i>Or, Nummus, i, m.</i>

26 JU 57

XXIV. Of

XXIV.

OF WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



b: joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

War

The being without mutual Opposition, is

Peace

Pax, pacis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement

Concordia, æ, f.

League

Fœdus, œdis, n.

Quiet

Quiës, tis, f.

Peace

Octium, ii, n.

Play

Ludus, i, m.

Es

Bat

But in War there is

Disagreement
Danger
Strife
Quarrels
A Tumult, or Disturbance
An Enemy
A Fight
Or Battle
Stratagems
Slaughter
Rise
Desolation
Want of Provisions, or Penury

The Conqueror
After the Fight, hath
A Victory
A Triumph

As on the other side, there is

Flight

Fuga, æ, f.

Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are

A Leader, or Captain (1)
A Trumpeter (2)
An Ensign
Or Standard-Bearer (3)
Who beareth
An Ensign, or Standard (3)
A Soldier
A fresh Water Soldier

Dux, ducis, m. & f.
Tubicen, inis, m.
Vexillarius, ii, m.
Vexillum, i, n.
Miles, itis, m. & f.
Tiro, onis, m.

An Horseman (3)	Eques, ītis, m. & f.
A Footman (4)	Pēdes, ītis, m. & f.

Who bath	
A Companion	Cōmes, ītis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Custos, īdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army (5)	Exercitus, us, m.
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A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons	Arma, īrum, pl.
------------------	-----------------

Offensive Arms are

A Club	Fustis, is, m.
A Staff, or Stick	Băcūlus, ī, m.
A Sword (6)	Or, Băculum, ī, n.
A Spear, or Launce (7)	Ensis, is, m.
A Dart, or Javelin	Or, Glădīus, il, m.
A Sling	Hasta, æ, f.
An Arrow	Jăcălum, ī, n.
Which is shot out of	Funda, æ, f.
A Bow (8)	Săgitta, æ, f.
A Quiver of Arrows, is	Arcus, us, m.
	Phărētra, æ, f.

Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, ī, n.
A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is	Mīcro, īnis, m. Or, Cuspis, īdis, f.

Defensive

THE LONDON

Defensive Arms are

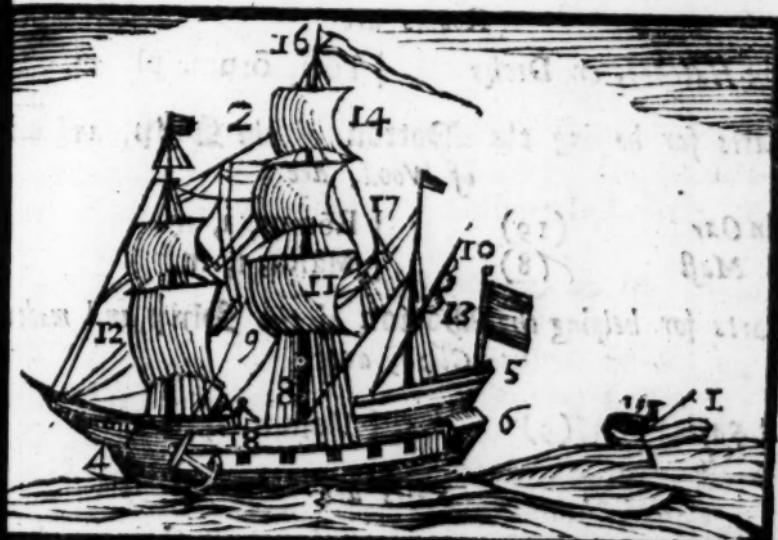
<i>An Helmet</i>	<i>Gälēa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or Head-Piece (9)</i>	<i>Or, Cassis, idls, f.</i>
<i>Which barb</i>	
<i>A Crest (10)</i>	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>ABrigandine, or Coat of Mail</i>	<i>Lōrica, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Buckler, or Shield (11)</i>	<i>Clýpēus, l, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Scūtum, l, n.</i>

Instruments of Musick used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet (2)</i>	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>	<i>Tympānum, l, n.</i>

XXV.

OF SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A Vessel, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

A Boat (1) Cymba, æ, f.
A Ship of the greater Kind, is (2) Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a Ship are

At the Bottom

Keel (3)	C ārīna, æ, f.
At the Fore-End is (4)	P rōra, æ, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>	
<i>The Stem, or Poop (5)</i>	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For Steering it.</i>	
<i>The Helm, or Rudder (6)</i>	Clavus, i, m.

<i>Rooms are</i>	
<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>	Föri, örum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are

<i>An Oar</i>	(19)	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	(8)	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made Cloth, are

<i>A Sail</i>	(9)	Velum, i, n.
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Sails are

<i>The Main-Sail</i>	(11)	*
<i>The Fore-Sail</i>	(12)	†
<i>The Mizen-Sail</i>	(13)	
<i>The Top-Sail</i>	(14)	¶

The Cross-Picce, to which the Sail is fastned, is call

<i>The Sail-Yard (10)</i>	Antenna, æ, f.
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For staying of the Ship, there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	(15)	Anchōra, æ, f.
------------------	------	----------------

* *Called* Acatium, ii, n.

† *Called* Dolon, önis, m.

|| *Called* Epiðomus, i, m.

¶ *Called* Suppāra, örum, pl. n.

For Ornament, or for the Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy, there are

The Pendants of a Ship (16) | *

The Flag (5) | †

There belong also to a ship

A Rope (17)

Fūnis, is, m.

A Cable, or great Rope

Rūdens, tis, m. & f.

A Pilot, or Steersman
of a Ship

Gūbernātor, ūris, m.

A Seaman, or Mariner (18)

Nauta, æ, m.

A Rower (19)

Rēmex, īgls, m.

The Seats where the Rowers sit

Transtra, ūrum, pl. n.

A Float of Timber is

Rātis, is, f.

* Called

Aplūstria, um, pl. n.

† Called

Vexillum Navāle.

Funis is understood, which was also anciently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI.

Of TIME.

Time is

A N Hour

H Ora, æ, f. & m.

A Day

Dies, ei, m. & f.

A Week

Hebdōmas, rādis, R (2)

A Month

Mensis, iisumM (3)

A Year

Annus, i, m.

An Age

Sēcūlum, i, n.

In a Day there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day, or Day-Break</i>	Diluculum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Mane, n.
<i>Noon-Tide, or Mid-Day</i>	Meridies, xi, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight.</i>	Crepulum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, ris, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day after the present Day, is

<i>To Morrow</i>	Cras, n.
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In a Week there are seven Days, called

<i>* Sunday,</i>	† (1)
<i>Or The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Munday,</i>	(2)
<i>Or The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday,</i>	(3)
<i>Or Tuifco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday,</i>	(4)
<i>Or Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in Latin

(1) <i>Dies Dominicus,</i> <i>Or Dies Solis</i>	(5) <i>Dies Jovis</i>
(2) <i>Dies Lunæ</i>	(6) <i>Dies Veneris</i>
(3) <i>Dies Martis</i>	(7) <i>Dies Sabbati,</i> <i>Or Dies Saturni</i>
(4) <i>Dies Mercurii</i>	

Wednesday

<i>Thursday,</i>	(5)
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday,</i>	(6)
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday,</i>	(7)
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into four Parts, called

<i>the Spring</i>	Ver, vēris, n.
<i>the Summer</i>	Ǣtas, tis, f.
<i>Autumn</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>the Winter</i>	HȄems, ēmis, f.

XXVII.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE, OR THE MODES OF THINGS.

A Thing is

<i>Comely, or handsome</i>	Pulcer, ra, rum
<i>Acceptable</i>	Grātus, a, um
<i>wonderful</i>	Mīrus, a, rum
<i>Vain</i>	Vānus, a, um
<i>Troublesome</i>	Mōlestus, a, um
<i>Whole</i>	Iōlus, a, um
<i>Imp</i>	Lacer, ra, rum
<i>What a Thing is it?</i>	Quālis, is, e
<i>Such</i>	Tālis, is, e

A Thing, as to its Weight, is

<i>Heavy, grievous</i>	Grāvis, is, e
<i>Light</i>	Lēvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

<i>Divers, various</i>	Vārius, a, um
<i>Like</i>	Simīlis, is, e
<i>Unlike</i>	Dissimīlis, is, e

A Thing, as to its Motion, is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēmens, tis, e
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ēris, e
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tardus, a, um

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um
<i>Or, False</i>	Falsus, a, um
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um
<i>Or, Doubtfull</i>	Dubius, a, um

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing, is

<i>Fit,办事处</i>	Aptus, a, um
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Magnus, a, um
<i>Or, Little</i>	Parvus, a, um

Mature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uller, ēris
<i>Or, Barren</i>	Stērilis, is, e

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ēris, e.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sērus, a, um
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um
<i>Or, Unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um

The Cardinal, or Chief Numbers,

In which the Question is made by Quotus; as

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One	Illus, a, um
Two	Duo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria,
Four	Quatuor, Undeclined.
Five	Quinque, Undeclined.
Six	Sex, Undeclined.
Seven	Septem, Undeclined.
Eight	Octo, Undeclined.
Nine	Novem, Undeclined.
Ten	Décem, Undeclined.
Twenty	Viginti, Undeclined.
Thirty	Triginta, Undeclined.
An Hundred	Centum, Undeclined.
A Thousand	Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o

Those are Ordinal Numbers which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quotus; as
Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing | Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made, by

The First	Primus, a, um
Or, the Second	Secundus, a, um
The Third	Tertius, a, um

The

The Fourth
The Fifth
The Sixth
The Seventh
The Eighth
The Ninth
The Tenth
The Middlemost
The Last

Quartus, a, um
 Quintus, a, um
 Sextus, a, um
 Septimus, a, um
 Octavus, a, um
 Nonus, a, um
 Decimus, a, um
 Medius, a, um
 Ultimus, a, um

Things are also, in respect of their Number

Equal, or even
Unequal, or odd
Many
Or, Few
All
Frequent
Or, Seldom, rare

Par, aris, c. 3
 Impar, aris, c. 3
 Multus, a, um
 Paucus, a, um
 Omnis, is, e.
 Frequens, tis, c. 3
 Or, Cr̄ber, ra, um
 Rarus, a, um

There are Twelve Months.

The Month

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September

**Januarius*
Febriuarius
Martius
Aprilis
Maius
Junius
Julius
Augustus
September, ris, re

* These are Nouns Adjective, *Mensis* being understood.

October
November
December

Oktōber, ris, re
Nōvember, ris, re
Dēcember, ris, re

Large, or wide
Narrow, or strait

Amplus, a, um
Angustus, a, um
Or, Arctus, a, um

A Place dedicated to GOD is

Sacred
Others are
Prophane

Sacer, ra, um
Prōfānus, a, um

As to its Placing, a Thing is

Convenient, or Commodious
Right on the Right
Or Left
With the Face upward
With the Face downward

Commōdus, a, um
Dexter, ra, rum
S̄inister, ra, rum
Sūpinus, a, um
Prēnus, a, um

A Body is

Hard
Or, Soft
strong, or firm
Or, Weak
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um
Móllis, is, e
Firmus, a, um,
Dēbīlis, is, e
Cāvus, a, um

As to its Measure, it is

Equal
How big is it
so big

Aequālis, is, e
Quantus, a, um
Tantus, a, um

Big

<i>Big, or greatest</i>	<i>Grandis, is, e</i>
<i>Or, Small, slender</i>	<i>Or, Ingens, tis, c, 3</i>
<i>Thick</i>	<i>Exilis, is, e</i>
<i>Or, Thin</i>	<i>Crassus, a, um</i>

<i>As to its figure, it is</i>	
<i>Round</i>	<i>Rōtundus, a, um</i>
<i>Square</i>	<i>Quadratus, a, um</i>
<i>Straight, Right</i>	<i>Rectus, a, um</i>
<i>Crooked</i>	<i>Curvus, a, um</i>

A Spirit is

<i>Good</i>	<i>Bonus, a, um</i>
<i>Or, Bad</i>	<i>Mālus, a, um</i>

GOD is

<i>Eternal</i>	<i>Æternum, a, um,</i>
	<i>A Soul is</i>

<i>Good, Gracious</i>	<i>Pius, a, um</i>
	<i>The Light is</i>

<i>Clear, or Bright</i>	<i>Clārus, a, um</i>
	<i>The Shade is</i>

<i>Dark, or Dull</i>	<i>Obscurus, a, um</i>
	<i>A Star is</i>

<i>Fixed, or steady</i>	<i>Fixus, a, um</i>
<i>Or, Wandering</i>	<i>Vāgus, a, um</i>

The Air is

<i>Clear, not cloudy</i>	<i>Serēnus, a, um</i>
	<i>Some</i>

VOCABULARY.

95

The Earth is

| *Siccus, a, um*

Rain is

| *Densus, a, um*

| *Or, Spissus, a, um*

A Metal is

| *Purus, a, um*

A Plant is

| *Tener, ra, rum*

| *Viridis, is, e*

| *Aridus, a, um*

A Tree is

| *Procerus, a, um*

| *Or, Cellus, a, um*

| *Humilis, is, e*

Honey is

Pure, sincere, not mixed with Wax | *Sincerus, a, um*

An Animal is

Alive | *Vivus, a, um*

Or, Dead | *Mortuus, a, um*

Sound, well | *Sanus, a, um*

Or, Sick, faint | *Aeger, ra, rum*

Fat | *Pinguis, is, e*

Or, Lean | *Macer, ra, rum*

Wakefull | *Vigil, is, c.*

Bruiish | *Brutus, a, um*

Wilt | *Ferus, a, um*

Sometimes, Big with Young | *Gravidus, a, um*

The LONDON

A Man's Head is sometimes

Bald	Calvus, a, um
His Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirsutus, a, um

A Man's Countenance is

Cheary, merry	Hilaris, is, e
Or, Sorrowfull	Moestus, a, um
Bluble, or kind	Blandus, a, um
Joyous	Latus, a, um
Or, Sad	Tristis, is, e

A Man's Face is

Beautifull	Formosus, a, um
Or, Ugly	Deformis, is, e

For want of Sight, a Man is	
Blind	Cæcus, a, um

For want of Hearing

Deaf	Surdus, a, um
------	---------------

For want of Speech

Dumb	Mutus, a, um
------	--------------

For want of the use of Hands, he is	
Maimed, or lame	Mancus, a, um

For want of the use of Feet, he is	
Lame, or halt	Claudus, a, um

His Stomach is

Hungry, Fasting	Jenynus, a, um
Or, Full, satisfied	Satyr, a, um

A Man is

Potent, or able
Knowing

Pōtis,
Gnārus, a, um

As to his Understanding he is

Wise
Unpolish'd, rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis, c. 3
Rūdis, is, e
Stultus, a, um

As to his Dispositions and Manners, he is

Bold
Valiant
Mild, meek
Or, Cruel, fierce
Or, Barbarous
Chast
Or, Wanton
Pleasant
Severe
Honest, or vertuous
Covetous
Or, Prodigal
Holy
sober
Or, Drunken

Audax, ācīs, c. 3.
Fortis, is, e
Mīcis, is, e
Sāvus, a, um
Barbārus, a, um
Castus, a, um
Lascīvus, a, um
Jūcundus, a, um
Sēvērus, a, um
Prōbus, a, um
"Avarus, a, um
Prōdigus, a, um
Sanctus, a, um
Sōbrius, a, um
Ebrīus, a, um

In his Conversation, he is

Just
friendly

Jūfus, a, um
Amīcus, a, um

As to his Society, he is

Alone
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um
Sōcius, a, um

As to Action, he is

Brisk, chearfull	Aläcer, ris, re
Dull, or blockish	Hëbes, čtis, c. 3
Slow, backward	Piger, ra, rum
Sluggish, lazy	Segnis, is, e

To do a Work which is

Easie	Fäciliſ, is, e
Or, Hard, difficult	Difficiliſ, is, c

After Work is done, he is

Weary	Feffus, a, um
Tired	Lassus, a, um

As to his State, he is

Rich	Dives, itis
Or, Poor	Pauper, ěris
Free, A Freeman	Liber, ěra, rum
Bond, or enslaved	Servus, a, um
Well, or safe	Salvus, a, um
Prosperous	Prosper, ěra, um
Happy	Felix, icis, c. 3
Wretched, miserable	Miser, ěra, um

As to his Age, he is

Young	Juvēnis, is
Old	Sēnēx, fēnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nudus, a, um
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VOCABULARY.

99

To the Sight, a Thing is

White	Albus, a, um
Black	Niger, ra, rum
Red	Ruber, ra, rum

To the Taste it is

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e
Bitter	Amarus, a, um
sharp, or tart	Acer, acris, acre

To the Smell it is

sweet-scented	Suavis, is, e
Stinking	Teter, ra, rum

To the Touch a Thing is

Plain	Planus, a, um
Even	Aequus, a, um
Smooth	Lavis, is, e
Or, Rough, sharp	Asper, era, erum

Provision is

Diar	Carus, a, um
Ir, Cheap	Vilis, is, e

Household-Stuff is

ones own, proper	Proprius, a, um
Common	Communis, is, e
Private	Privatus
Publick	Publicus, a, um

Household-Stuff is

Clean	Mundus, a, um
Ir, Filthy	Turpis, is, e

Some one Hop will learn

more	Plus, uris
than	Cater, era, erum

XXVIII.

Of VERBS.

A thing is said

To be
To Act, or do
Or, To suffer.

Esse
Agere
Pati

That which is, uses

To become
To continue, or abide

Fierl
Menera

To Act is

To move
To frame, or fashion
To form
To put

Movere
Fingere
Formare
Ponere

To begin to act is

Coepisse

The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are

To Create
To preserve, or keep it
To manage, or rule
To bless, or make happy

Creare
Servare
Regere
Bare

Bodys which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter, or twinkle

Oriri
Lucere
Micare

Fire uses

<i>To burn, or to be kindled</i>	<i>Ardēre</i>
<i>To burn, or scorch</i>	<i>Ulrēre</i>

Water uses

<i>To flow</i>	<i>Flǖere</i>
<i>To boil up</i>	<i>Fervēre</i>

A Cloud

<i>To rain</i>	<i>Plǖere</i>
<i>To thunder</i>	<i>Tönāre</i>

The Wind

<i>To blow</i>	<i>Flāre</i>
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The Sea

<i>To roar</i>	<i>Frēmēre</i>
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A Plant uses

<i>To grow</i>	<i>Crescēre</i>
<i>To flourish, or blossom</i>	<i>Flōrēre</i>
<i>To wither, or fade</i>	<i>Marcēre</i>

An Insect uses

<i>To creep</i>	<i>Rēpēre</i>
<i>Or, as a Serpent, To wriggle</i>	<i>Serpēre</i>
<i>Or, as a Flea, To skip or jump</i>	<i>Sālīre</i>

A Bird uses

<i>To fly</i>	<i>Vōlāre</i>
<i>To sing</i>	<i>Cānēre</i>

A Fish

To swim | Nāre

A Bullock

To low | Mügīre

An Dog

To grust | Grunñire

A Sheep

To bleat | Bāäre

An Als

To bray | Rüdëre

An Boose

To neigh | Hinnire

A Lion

To roar | Rügīre

A Wolf

To howl | Ulluläre

A Dog

To bark | Läträre

A Man uses

To be born | Naisci

To live | Vivere

To sense, or feel | Sentire

To be able | Posse

To be well, or strong	Välērē
To pine, or languish	Languērē
To die	Mōrē

To the Senses Things use

To be open, or plain	Pätērē
To be clear	Liquērē
To lie fair, to appear	Pärērē
Or, To lie hid, to lurk	Lätērē

A Man, by the Sense of Sight uses
To see a Thing | VidērēBy the Sense of Hearing
To hear | AudīrēBy the Sense of Smelling
To smell | "OdōrārēBy the Sense of Tasting
To taste | GustārēBy the Sense of Touching
To touch | Tangērē

Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sönārē
To make a Noise	Strēpērē
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpārē

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell | "Olērē

By the Taste

To taste of, or savour | Säpērē

By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frigēre
To be warm	Tēpēre
To be hot	Cälēre

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nūčē
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With his Eyes

To spie	Spēcēre
To discern	Cerrēre
To behold, or look to	Tuēri

With his Mouth

To breath	Spīrāre
To talk, or speak	Lōqui
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre
To cry out	Clāmāre
To mutter	Mūtire

When Men Speak, they are wont

To call	Vōcāre
To say	Dicēre
Or, affirm	Aiēre
To tell	Narrāre
To ask	Rōgāre
To confess	Fātēri
Or, to deny	Nēgāre

When Men do not Speak, they are said

To be silent	Silēre
To hold their Peace	Tācēre

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingēre
To lap	Lambēre
To suck	Sūgēre

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdēre
To champ, or chew	Mandēre
To bite	Mordēre
To crash, or gnash	Stridēre

With his Hand

To take	Cāpēre
To snatch	Rāpēre
To give	Dāre
To hold	Tēnēre
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendēre

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpēre
To pluck	Vellēre

With his Nails

To claw	Scābēre
To scratch	Scalpēre

With his Feet

To kick	Calcarē
To go	Ire
To come	Vēnire
To follow	Sēqui

From the Head be uses also

To spit | Spüere

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiëre

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vömëre

To break Wind | Pēdëre

To dung | Cäcäre

The several Modes of Coing are

To step, or go | Grädi

To go a Foot-Pace | Vädëre

To walk | Ambulare

To run | Currëre

If a Place be slippery, he is liable

To slide, or slip | Läbi

To rush, or tumble | Rüëre

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Titübäre

If High, be uses

To climb | Scandëre

A Man, as to his Estuare, or different Posture of Body, is said

To rise | Surgëre

To stand | Stäre

To streich | Tendëre

To bend | Flectëre

VOCABULARY.

To lean	Nīti
To sit	Sēdēre
To fall	Cădēre
To lie down	Cübēre
To lie along	Or, Cumbēre
To cling, or cleave to	Jācēre
To hang	Hāzēre
	Pendēre

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it	Ciēre
To shake	Quătēre
To turn	Vertēre
To rub it	Fričāre
To send, or fling	Mittēre
To cast	Jācēre
To lead	Dūcēre
To thrust	Trūdēre
To drive	Pellēre
To roul	Volvēre
To draw	Trähēre
To lift, or take up	Tollēre
To bear	Ferre
To carry	Portāre
	Or, Vehēre

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand	Scīre
To remember	Měmīnisse
To will	Velle

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Considērāre
To meditate	Měditāri
To know, or take Knowledge of	Noscēre

To judge
To approve, or like
To condemn
To think
To believe
To doubt
To trust

Jūdicāre
Přobāre
Dannāre
Přtāre
Crēdēre
Dūbitāre
Fidēre

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love
To favour
Or, To hate
To joy, or rejoice
To hope
To desire, or covet
To wish for
To fear
Or, To dread
To be angry
To wonder
To be ashamed
To condemn, or despise
To scorn

Amāre
Fāvēre
Odisse
Gaudēre
Spēiāre
Cūpēre
Optāre
Tūmēre
Mētūere
Irasci
Mīrāri
Pūdēre
Temnēre
Spernēre

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are

Of Joy

To laugh | Ridēre

Of Sorrow

To weep
To mourn
To bewail
To complain
To grieve

Flēre
Lūgēre
Plōrāre
Quēri
Gēmōre

Of

Of Fear

To tremble	Tr̄m̄re
To wax pale	Pall̄re

When a Man wants Meat, he is said
To hunger, or be an hungred | [~]Eſūrīre

When he wants Drink
To be thirsty, or dry | S̄tīre

So when he is Hungry he uses
To eat | [~]Ed̄re

As, when Thirsty
To drink | Bib̄re

Good Things use
To be pleasing, to please | Pläc̄re

Bad Things

To hurt, or harm	Læd̄re
To be painfull, to pain	Döl̄re
To affright	Terr̄re
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre
To be harmfull, to harm	Nōc̄re

A Man, as to his Possessions, is said
To have | Häßere

If he hath Nothing, he is said
To be empty | Väc̄re
To want, or be without | Cär̄re
To want, or need | Eḡere

That

That which be **Dath**, he is **want**

To use	Uti
To enjoy	Frui

That which be **Dillikes**, he **uses**

To change	Mutare
To let, let alone	Sinere
To leave, or forsake	Linquere

A Man, as to his **Business**, is said

To be able	Quire
To study, or labour	Studere
To dare, or venture	Audere
To get, or obtain	Potiri

As it is his **Duty**, all lawfull Means of Living

To try	Expcri
To seek after	Petere
So, it is	
To beware, be cautious	Cavere
To care	Curare
To serve, or deserve	Mereri

Therefore be ought

To consult	Consulere
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The several **Businesses** of Men are

Of a **Physician**

To heal, or cure	Mederi
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Of a **Cook**

To dress, or cook	Coqueare
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VOCABULARY.

111

When a Man eats a Meal, if in the Morning,
he is said

To breakfast	Jentāre
	If at Moon
To dine	Prandēre
	If at Night
To sup	Coenāre

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew	Sūere
To patch	Sarcīre

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath, or array himself	"Amicīre
Also	
To put it on	Indūere
Or, To put it off	Exūere

It is the Business of a Builder

To build	Strūere
----------	---------

Of the Shepherd

To feed	Pascēre
To milk	Mulgēre
To clip, or shear	Tondēre

Of the Husbandman

To sow	Sērēre
To reap, or mow	Mētēre
To grind	Mölēre

Of the Plow-Man

To plow	"Arāre
---------	--------

When

of

The LONDON

Of the Gardinerz

To plant

Plantare

To dig

Fodere

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require

Poscere

To bid, or command

Jubere

To forbid

Vetare

To bid, or invite

Invitare

It is the Business of a QUEEN

To reign

Regnare

To govern

Gubernare

To establish

Sancire

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar

Docere

To admonish Him

Monere

To advise

Suadere

If he does well

To praise Him

Laudare

Or, Commend

If he does amiss

To threaten Him

Minari

To punish

Punire

It is the Duty of the Scholar

To learn

Discere

To imitate

Imitari

To obey

Obedire

Duty to regard

Colere

To fear, stand in Awe

Veneri

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prěcārī
To beseech	Orārē
To vow	Vövērē

Before a Judge

To promise, or engage	Spondērē
To swear	Jūrārē

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pärārē
To fight	Pugnārē
To strike	Icērē
To beat, or overcome	Vincērē
To tame, or subdue	Dōmārē
To pillage	Spōliārē
Or, plunder	

Sometimes,	
To spare	Parcērē

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

Water

To draw	Haurīrē
To wash	Lävārē
To pour out	Fundērē

Diverse Things

To number	Nümērārē
To gather, or chuse	Lěgērē
To mix, or mingle	Miscērē
To join	Jungērē
To scatter	Spargērē
To divide	Dividērē
To distribute, or give out	Trībūrē

They

They use also with Instruments

To cut	Sēcāre
To cleave	Findēre
To slash	Scindēre
To smite, or to back	Cædēre
To prick	Pungēre
To strangle	Strangūlāre
To kill	Nēcare
To thump, or knock	Tundēre
To break	Frangēre
To burst	Rumpēre
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre
To rub out	Dēlēre
To adorn	Ornāre
To polish	Pōlīre
To paint	Pingēre
To write	Scribēre

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincīre
To gird	Cingēre
To hoop	Viēre

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre
---------------------	---------

That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre
---------	---------

That which is Open

To shut	Claudiēre
---------	-----------

That which is **hid**

To show | **Monstrare**

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall | ***Minere**

They use

To prop, support | **Fulcere**

That Men do so or so, is, because it uses

To like them | **Liberare**

Or, To be allowed | **Licere**

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | **Exercere**

To use, or to be accustomed | **Suere**

To use, or to want | **Solere**

In Business Men use

To buy | †**Emere**

To sell | **Vendere**

To owe | **Debere**

A Man ought

To begin a Work | **Ordiri**

in order

To make, or do it | **Facere**

And to carry it on

if he designs

To finish, or end it | **Finire.**

***Pramineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo**, come from this Verb **Minere**, and not from **manere**. *Inclinata minens in eandem predita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

† **Emere** was formerly used for to **Take**, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, **Demere**, **Exemere**, &c.

XXIX. Of

XXIX.

OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

What is it? **Q**uid?

Who, or which is it? **Q**uis?

The Answer is

I	Ego
Or, Thou	Tu
Himself	S&I
That	Ille, illa, illud
One's Self	Or, Is, &a, id
This	Or, iste, ista, istud
The same	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
Another	Hic, h&ec, hoc
Some one	Idem, &adew, idem
Any	Alius, alia, aliud
None	Quidam, qu&edam, quoddam
That, which, who	Ullus, ulla, ullum
	*Nullus, nulla, nullum
	Qui, qu&e, quod

If you ask

Which, or whether of the two	Uller, utra, utrum
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, alt&era, alt&erum
Neither of the two	†Neuter, neutra, neutrum

*As *None* is as much as *No One*; so is *Nullus* as much as *ne ullus*.

†As *Neither* is as much as *not either*; so is *Neuter* as much as *ne uter*.

VOCABULARY.

11.

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus?

The Answer is, it is

Mine
Thine
His own
Ours
Yours
Their own

Mēus, a, um
Tūus, a, um
Sūus, a, um
Nōster, nostra, nostrum
Vester, vestra, vestrump
Sūus, sūs, sūum

If you ask

Of what Tribe, or Country | Cūjas, atis
is he?

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country | Nostras, atis
Of your Tribe, or Country | Vestras, atis

XXX.

OF ADVERBS:

Adverbs of Asking are

W^hether?
Or, no
Why

N^ullum? An?
Ne?
Quāre? Cur?

of.

The LONDON

of affirming

Yes, yea

Imo, nam

Yes, indeed

Quidem

of Denying

No, nor

Ne, non, haud

of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here

Hic

There

Ibi

Any where

Uisquam

No where

Nulquam

Far off

Procul

Nigh

Prope

If the Question is

Whence

Unde?

The Answer is

Hence

Hinc

Thence

Inde

If the Question is

Whither

Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

Huc

VOCABULARY.

119

Of Time

If the Question is
When | Quando?

The Answer is

Then | Tunc, tum

When I came	Cum
Yesterday	Hēri
Ere— while, sometyme since	Dūdum
Long ago	Olim
Now	Nunc
Straight, by and by,	Mox
At any time, ever	Unquam
Never	Nunquam

If the Question is
How long | Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long time	Diu
While	Dum
Until	Dōnec

If you ask

How oft | Quōdies?

The Answer is

Once	Sēmel
Twice	Bis
Thrice	Ter
Four times	Quāter
Oft, or oftentimes	Sēpe
Always	Semper

If you ask

How
Doubt be oft?

Quōmōdo

The Answer is

So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together

Sic, Itá
Těměre
Frustra
Símul

If you ask

How
Great is She?

Quam

The Answer is

As Great
As I
More Great
Than I

Tam
Quam
Mǎgis
Quam

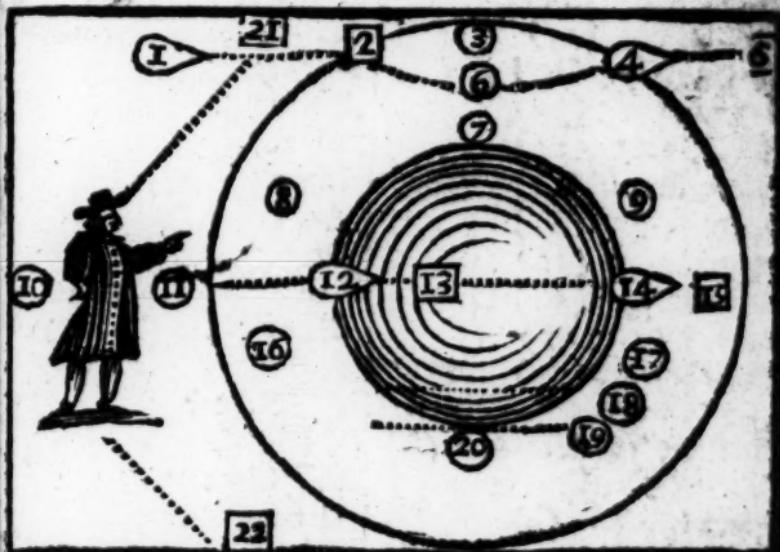
26 JU 57

XXXI.

VOCABULARY.

XXXI.

Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in General, are

To	(1)	* A D Apud
From	(4)	
At, or nigh	(2)	
Of	(5)	
Over, on the other side	(3)	
		Trans

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions* which tend to Motion; the square Figures, such are (2) (21;) signify the Rest of that Motion: The round Figures, such are (3) (6,) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to Rest or Motion.

<i>About</i>	(6)	<i>Circa</i>
<i>Into</i>	(12)	<i>Or, Circum</i>
<i>Out of</i>	(14)	<i>In</i>
<i>Within</i>	(13)	<i>E, or ex</i>
<i>Without</i>	(15)	<i>Intra</i>
<i>Through, by</i>	(18)	<i>Extra</i>
<i>Beside</i>	(19)	<i>Per</i>
<i>Above, over</i>	(21)	<i>Præter</i>
<i>Below, Beneath</i>	(22)	<i>Sūpra</i>
<i>Before</i>	(11)	<i>Intra</i>
<i>After</i>	(10)	<i>Ante</i>
<i>Or, Behind</i>	(10)	<i>Post</i>
<i>Upon</i>	(7)	<i>Pōle</i>
<i>Under</i>	(20)	<i>Sūper</i>
<i>Bebithen, on this Side</i>	(8)	<i>Sub</i>
<i>Beyand</i>	(9)	<i>Or, Subter</i>
<i>Bewixt, or between</i>	(16)	<i>Cis</i>
<i>Against, over against</i>	(17)	<i>Or, Circa</i>
		<i>Ultra</i>
		<i>Inter</i>
		<i>Adversus</i>

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	<i>Contra</i>
<i>Towards</i>	<i>Erga</i>
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	<i>Juxta</i>
<i>For, because of</i>	<i>Ob</i>
<i>With one, in ones Keeping</i>	<i>Pēnes</i>
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	<i>Propter</i>
<i>After, according to</i>	<i>Sēcundum</i>
<i>By, close by</i>	<i>Sēcus</i>
<i>With, together with</i>	<i>Cum</i>
<i>Without, nor with</i>	<i>Absque</i>
<i>Before, in ones Presence</i>	<i>Cōram</i>
<i>Out of sight, privily</i>	<i>Clam</i>
<i>Before, in sight of</i>	<i>Pālam</i>

VOCABULARY.

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē	Præ
Præ	Pro
Pro	Sīne
Sīne	Tēnus

XXXII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A N D
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

Et, que, atque	Quoque
Nēque, Nec	Aut, vel, ve
Sed, ast, at, autem	Quia
Nam, "Enim	Si
Si	Ni, nisi
Ergo, "Igitur	Quanquam
Tamen	Ult
Ita	Ult

XXXIII.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

O ! Oh !
Soho !
Lo ! Behold !
Wailday ! Wo !
Pby ! Pish !
Hush ! Whist !

O !	Eho ! Heus ! Hem !
En !	Ecce !
Hej !	Vx !
Phy !	Au !
St !	Au !

F I N I S.

ERRATA

THE Reader is desired, to excuse and correct such Errors as have escap'd, thro' the Half of the Pres: Particularly, These following.

Page 50 for *Mens, tis, m. r. f.* Page 55: *Fores, sum, m. r. f.* Page 69. *Ligo, onis, f. r. m.* Page 77. *Concio, onis, m. r. f.*

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